MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 205
The Vice Committee Proposal 207
Special Articles
Has Japan Agreed to the American Banking Consortium Proposal? ..... Hollington K. Tong 210
The American Opportunity in China ..... John Dewey 215
News from North China 224
News from Central China 228
News from South China ..... H. W. 229
Who's Who in China 230
News Summary of the Week 234
Men and Events 235
5,000 French War Brides in America 238
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 240
Finance and Commerce
Co-operation Between China and the West in the Agricultural Development of China ..... G. Weidman Groff 242
An American Chamber of Commerce Formed in Hankow 245
New Books and Publications
The Next War ..... Lajpat Rai 250
The United States Court for China 252
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance, and Commerce of China ... C. F. Remer and H. F. MacNair 260

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

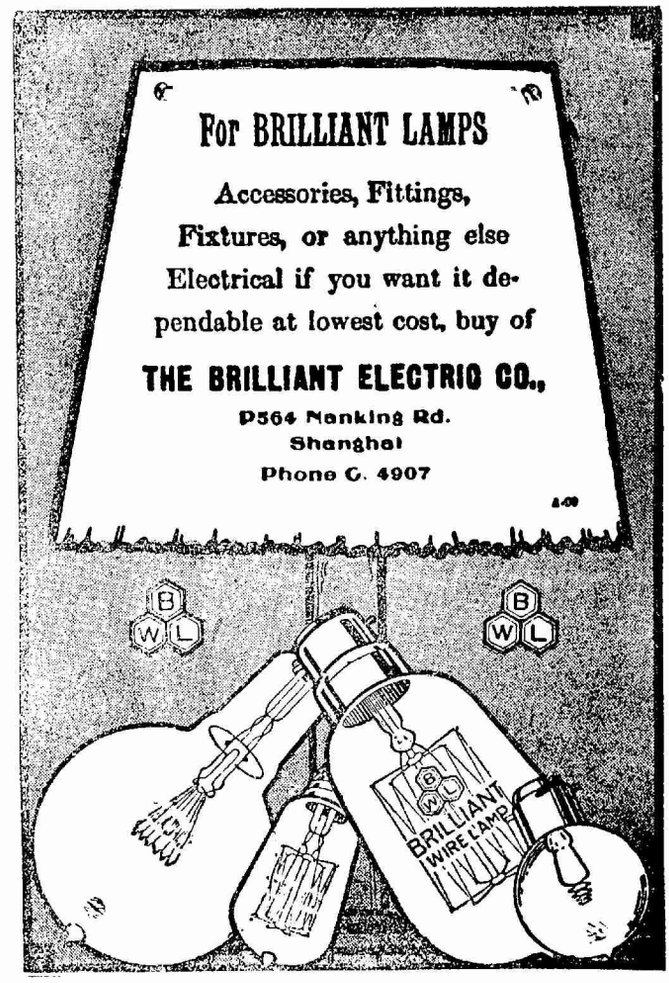
SHANGHAI is this week entertaining representatives of the leading financial houses and banks of America. These men directly and indirectly represent the largest aggregation of free capital in the world. They were largely responsible for the financing of the Allies in the world's great struggle between autocracy and democracy. In the end it was the dollars of free America that turned the tide and won the war, for armies without supplies are not armies, but mobs. In spite of the tremendous expense, the end of the war left America in the best financial condition of any country. From a debtor nation owing millions of dollars, America changed almost overnight to a creditor nation with billions of dollars owed to her by other nations. American industries, galvanized into activity by the cry of Allied armies for food, clothing, munitions, and supplies, emerged from the war in a premier position for quantity production. From a period of isolation with a little interest in outside affairs, America changed to a position of intense interest in world affairs. Education which had been local and provincial is rapidly becoming national and international. Sympathy for the unfortunate and downtrodden of the world is expressed in contributions of food and money that before the war were considered unbelievable and impossible. These eminent bankers, who are in China today with the full knowledge and support of the American government, represent a lot of money, but it isn't their money. It is the money of the American people that has been deposited in these banks. It represents the savings of millions of these people and the profits of industries. America wants to help China and the American people want to help China. Concretely America wants to preserve China as an independent democratic nation. She wants to do this because America wants to trade in a China that has an open door

and back of this is an altruism and a belief in the democratic American form of government for the people and by the people. Frankly, America wants China to develop the same kind of a government that America enjoys. It isn't perfect and will not become perfect until human beings become perfect, but it is a big step in the right direction of equal opportunity for every man and woman. In helping China, America believes it is easier to accomplish big things by cooperating with other peoples and nations than by struggling alone. America doesn't want to see China split up into a lot of "spheres of influence" controlled by a lot of bickering nations. Other nations are also coming to the idea that the old game in China didn't pay. Many didn't like the game in the old days, but they had to come in and protect themselves. Now there's a new light on the horizon that men of every nation are turning their faces toward. In reality China doesn't need financial help from the outside. China is immensely wealthy, but her wealth does her people little good. The trouble in China is a lack of confidence—confidence in government, confidence in fellow men. Jealousy, suspicion and superstition are rampant in China because China's leaders of old didn't think it important to open the minds of the Chinese people to education and enlightment. This leaves China's millions a prey to their own as well as outside exploiters. The world has always come to China for labor. Chinese labor built the railroads of America. It did the real gruelling work for the Allied armies in France. The only thing that America and outside nations can do for China is to bring confidence to China. Leadership is what China needs in government, in education and in industries. Whether the American bankers leave China with a feeling of optimism or whether they leave China with a feeling of doubt, rests entirely and fully with the Chinese people and with the Chinese leaders themselves.

THE Northern and Southern Chinese Parliaments which have constituted one of the serious obstacles to an early union of the two sections of China are gradually dissolving themselves. It is to be hoped that such questions as whether the Southern Parliament should first be dissolved or whether the two Parliaments should be dissolved simultaneously will not again arise when arrangements are being made for the settlement of internal political differences. So many members of the Southern Parliament have left Canton that it is impossible to hold formal meetings. Consequently, the military authorities in the South have practically been forced to consider the dissolution of the old Parliament so as to hasten the resumption of the domestic peace conference. It is certain that the old Parliament in the South can under no circumstances resume its sessions. Salaries for the members have been in arrears for many months, and unless there is sufficient money to pay their salaries none of the members care to remain in Canton. Parliament in South China has, to all intents and purposes, dissolved itself. In North China, the Parliament is in no better condition. Several meetings have been called by the Speakers of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and there is never a quorum. None of its members appear to take any interest and all of them are hoping that it will be dissolved. In addition to their indifferent attitude the members of the newly formed eight Tuchuns' Alliance including the Military Governors of Kiangsu, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Chihli, and Fengtien, have jointly wired to their constituents in Parliament urging them to remain neutral pending further developments in the Chinese political situation. As the Peking Parliament is the creation of the northern military governors certainly it is in their power to dissolve the body when they so desire. Many members of the Anfu Club, who are absenting themselves from meetings since their political party is losing power, are now trying to effect a new political alignment. Farsighted politicians meanwhile are making preparations for a new election. A large number of members of the Southern Parliament have arrived in Peking to participate in the coming contest. It is understood that the speaker of the Senate at Canton, Lin Sun, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Wu Chin-lien, will soon go to North China to size up the situation. Last week, Wang Chia-hsiang, former Speaker of the old Parliament, gave an elaborate entertainment to the Cantonese in the Central Park, and discussed with them legislative questions. The majority of the members of the Southern or old Parliament, who are now in Peking, came to the conclusion that the constitution-making committee of the Parliament of 1917 should be revived as a basis for the resumption of the domestic peace conference at Shanghai. In the near future they will issue a public statement announcing their decision on this matter. The Peking government is also working to bring the two sections of the country together by convening a new Parliament upon the self-dissolution of the two existing ones. Those responsible for the administration of state affairs now realize the importance of having a legislative organ which will represent the people. The time for the unification of China is perceptively growing near.

THE Anfu Club a political party which has monopolized the political arena in China for more than a year, appears to be losing its influence. Many military governors of the provinces, who used to support it, are one after another

withdrawing their support. The recent formation of an alliance among eight Tuchuns had as its aim the overthrow of the Club. General Tuan Chi-jui, former Prime Minister, who is considered the most powerful military leader in China, is finding it rather difficult to secure a sufficient number of Tuchuns to back his party. The report is now circulated in official circles that General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor or Tuchun of Fengtien, who is the lion of the hour through having more than one tenth of the Chinese army under his personal command, sent two letters to General Tuan about the middle of March intimating the termination of their friendship if there should be no modification of the policy of the Anfu Club. General Tuan is reported to have been indignant at this ultimatum, and his trip to Paotingfu on March 19, which was nominally made to inspect coal mines, had political significance. It is said that he tried to persuade General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, another member of the eight Tuchun alliance, to return to the fold. General Tsao, it is reported, did not commit himself on that occasion. General Ni Shih-chung, Military Governor of Anhwei, is the only one who remains as the staunch supporter of the Club outside of Peking. Unfortunately for that party, he is in poor health—in fact is not expected to recover. According to the doctors who are attending him, he has only a few weeks to live. It is unlikely that an Anfu member will succeed him. Should General Ni die the club will be further weakened. In Peking, it has the support of General Hsu Shu-cheng, or Little Hsu, whose recent success in effecting the cancellation of the autonomy of Outer Mongolia has created for himself so much jealousy that he is unable to induce the military governors to pledge their support to the Anfu party. The press states that he is trying to form an alliance of eleven Tuchuns to counteract the eight Tuchun alliance. The success of his latest move is highly doubtful in view of the general unpopularity of his constituents. All this indicates that the militarists in North China are eliminating themselves and that eventually they will pass out. Out of their self-destruction may emerge a really liberal administration which shall be run for the benefit of the people and for the good of the country. In the South, even a worse situation exists. Every military leader is fighting every other military leader. The Yunnan troops fought the Kwangsi Army, and the Kwangtung soldiers tried to dislodge them both from their province. General Lu Yun-ting, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kweichow, is losing control over his own men, and when confronted with the possibility of risking his own position, is hesitating to back even his own commanders in the fight with the Yunnan militarists. At the moment, General Li Lieh-chun, former Military Governor of Kiangsi, is rising in influence. He may dominate the situation in the South. General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, who has been supporting General Li hitherto, is said to be in poor health. How much truth there is in the report it is difficult to say. He is said to have completely lost interest in state affairs. If the report proves to be true it strengthens the belief that the militarists are gradually disappearing by the operation of nature. At such a period of confusion in military circles both in North and South, there is more prospect for arriving at a settlement of imaginary differences between these two sections of the country. The sun in China appears to be gradually emerging from the dark clouds which have been overhanging her since the establishment of the Republic in 1912.



The Vice Committee Proposal

VICE is a real and a human problem. "The miseries it entails" says one of the critics of the report of the Chicago Commission, "are genuine miseries—not points of etiquette or infringements of convention. Vice issues in pain. The world suffers for it. To attack it is to attack as far reaching and real a problem as

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"any that we human beings face." Something of this feeling lies behind the series of efforts that has been made to get at this problem in Shanghai. The understanding of the present situation does not demand a knowledge of all these previous efforts but a brief review of the events that have lead up to the Report of the Special Vice Committee, which was recently published in the *Municipal Gazette*, may be of value. The rate-payers of Shanghai will be called upon to vote on the committee's proposals before long. The missionary community has been interested in this matter for some years and as a result of communications that passed between the Shanghai Missionary Association and the Municipal Council, there was formed during the winter of 1918-19 the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee. This Moral Welfare Committee includes more organizations than the Missionary Association. The Church of England Men's Society, the Y. M. C. A.—both Chinese and Japanese, the American Woman's Club, the Charity Organization Society, the American College Club, the Free Christian Church, the Union Church, Holy Trinity Cathedral, and the W. C. T. U. are all represented. During the winter of 1918-19 this Moral Welfare Committee held meetings and attempted to get proposals into such form that they could be carried before the rate-payers at their meeting in the spring of 1919. There were two points in the relations between prostitution and the Shanghai government that offered opportunity for question. These two points were the fact that there is medical examination of prostitutes by municipal officials and the further fact that bye-law 34 which calls for the licensing of brothels is not enforced. The inconsistency behind these facts gave the Moral Welfare Committee a tactical advantage in dealing with the Council. If the Committee had been satisfied with this tactical advantage the matter might have been discussed and settled on grounds of legal inconsistency. But the Moral Welfare Committee was not so satisfied and there grew out of its relations with the Municipal Council a resolution calling for the appointment of a Special Vice Committee.

THIS Special Vice Committee is not the creation of any one group of rate payers nor does it represent any one group in the community. It is the creation of the rate-payers and was given by the rate-payers the power to get information and the duty to report and make recommendations. Its report and its recommendations are now published and the rate-payers are to vote upon them at the coming meeting. The report of the committee shows that the committee has been large minded enough not to make use of any tactical advantage such as the one mentioned above. There has been long and patient study of conditions in Shanghai and there is the result of this study, set forth in straight-forward and convincing language. The report ends with an appeal to the rate-payers of Shanghai, an appeal backed by an understanding of the problem and a considerable degree of sympathy for the women who are used in this business, to adopt a policy toward the whole matter of organized and dividend paying prostitution. This policy is, in the words of the committee, "that brothels be eliminated." There are certain recommendations that do not follow from this general policy. These are recommendations that propaganda be undertaken by the Health Department, that statistics of the prevalence of venereal disease be kept, and that a conference of educational authorities be called to consider methods of teaching sex hygiene. These recommendations show that the committee had in mind the problem in its wider aspects. From the point of view of the Chinese and of the whole of greater Shanghai these recommendations are of great importance and it is to be hoped that they will start that collection of information and spread of knowledge that must be the reliance of those who are fighting for clean life and public health in China. But the committee is to be congratulated that it did not allow these wider aspects of the matter to tempt it away from the statement of a policy that will meet the peculiar conditions that exist in the International Settlement.

THESE peculiar conditions in Shanghai are the excuse for much avoiding of issues. The present committee uses them as a reason for a policy that may on the other hand appear drastic to some. The most obvious of these peculiar conditions the committee puts into the following words: "We are dealing with a place set apart by the Chinese authorities for the residence of foreigners," and again "it is up to the foreigners to set a high standard in matters of morality." In the very next sentence "Brothels are strictly forbidden in the last Land Regulations for a British concession (Tientsin)." The committee looks upon the question from the point of view of Shanghai as a *foreign* settlement. But the case is even stronger than this. The conditions of land tenure in Shanghai make foreign responsibility particular and definite. "As nearly all the land in the settlement," says the committee, "is registered in foreign names, it follows that foreigners here are, actively or passively, assisting in a degrading trade, which in some countries at all events is criminal." The strongest single consideration put before the rate-payers and, it seems, from a reading of the committee's report the strongest argument leading to the recommendation that the brothel be eliminated from the settlement, lies in the fact that foreigners in general are responsible for what happens in the foreign settlement and foreigners, whose names can easily be ascertained, are responsible in particular for practically every brothel within the boundaries of the settlement. When the rate-payers of Shanghai have thought this over there can be only one result. Shanghai, whose government has maintained that the city cannot be allowed to become the center of political and revolutionary propaganda, can hardly get off with much "face" if, after the publication of this report of its own vice committee, it continues to allow the district east of Thibet Road to be what it now is, the best-known center of organized prostitution in China.

THE Vice Committee deserves the thanks of the community for taking a stand in favor of licensing as a means toward carrying out the policy of elimination. Drawings such as are provided will accustom property owners, brothel keepers, prostitutes, the public and the police to this policy. The gradual elimination will be an education in how to bring about the final complete elimination. It will give the program a touch of inevitableness. It will avoid what is the chief danger in cases of sudden and wholesale elimination, the growing up of scattered secret brothels protected by bribery and police corruption. The old argument that lust cannot be legislated out of the heart of man need hardly be considered when the problem is looked at from the point of view of this report. It is

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equally true that the desire to gamble cannot be legislated from the hearts of men. This would be peculiarly difficult in Shanghai where the lure of exchange is about the whole community. Nevertheless no one will for that reason advocate the operation of gambling hells in the midst of the foreign settlement. Shanghai would have various things to say if the "Alhambra" and the "Wheel" were to open up on the Bund. The question which is immediately before the rate-payers is a similar one. Does Shanghai want a degrading business and a business dangerous to the public health carried on within the settlement and upon land registered in the names of foreigners? R.

Has Japan Agreed to the American Banking Consortium Proposal?

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

JAPAN has conditionally given up her demand for a reservation exempting Inner Mongolia and South Manchuria, where she claims to have special interests, from the operation of the plan of the new international banking consortium, which was formed last May in Paris to assist the Chinese government financially. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company, is solely responsible for bringing about this modification of her policy. His success in overcoming Japan's opposition to the fundamental principle of the new consortium that no nation is to attempt to cultivate spheres of influence in China was partly due to his personality and also to the harmonious co-operation of Great Britain and France, two other partners of the consortium. Mr. Lamont's object in making his trip to the Far East has been accomplished.

Japan's reservation claim advanced after the Paris conference prevented the making of a working agreement among the British, American and French groups. Negotiations over it by correspondence and cablegrams for nearly ten months proved unsatisfactory which necessitated Mr. Lamont's visit to the Far East to settle the difference of views by frank conference and discussion in person. Upon his arrival in Tokio early in March, he found Japan was not ready to change her attitude. On the contrary, it is learned, according to the Japanese press, that she threatened to sever her connection with the international consortium altogether should she be denied the right for her special reservations in Manchuria and Mongolia. Mr. Lamont remained equally firm, and gave indication of his determination to form a three-Power banking consortium should Japan persist in her demand.

At the eleventh hour, as Mr. Lamont, according to Chinese officials, was about to give up his task of convincing the Japanese financiers and government officials of the evil of special spheres of influence as a hopeless one, and leave for China to make a personal study of her needs and conditions, Japan came round and relinquished her unsupportable reservation claim. On March 19, cablegrams were flashed across the Yellow Sea to inform the Japanese legation at Peking of the agreement reached. The controling principle of the new consortium has now been recognized by all of the four nations concerned, and it appears that there will be no difficulty in arranging details. Mr. Lamont's delay in coming to China is presumably due to the giving of final touches to the scheme.

Whether Japan in agreeing to the abandonment of the reservation claim also agreed to turn over all her contracts and privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia to the consortium for the purpose of polling is not known in Peking. In view of her unusual territorial ambition in that region, it is rather too sanguine to expect such an agreement from Japan at a moment when her militarists are still dreaming of the conquest of China by military means. What Mr. Lamont has accomplished in Tokio, however, already means much to China. The dropping of Japan's reservation claim can be correctly interpreted as a tacit undertaking on her part to do away with the sphere of influence practice in China.

The fundamentals involved in the general principle of the new consortium, which all the representatives of these four Powers agreed at

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the Paris Conference over which Mr. Lamont presided as chairman, are:

1. Attempts to cultivate special spheres of influence shall not be allowed.

2. As far as practicable, all existing options held by a member of any of the national groups shall be turned over to the consortium.

3. The four banking groups shall act in concert and in an effective partnership in the general interest of China.

4. The consortium's operations shall deal primarily with loans to the Chinese Republic or the provinces of the Republic, whether made for administrative or industrial purposes, and in each instance of character sufficient to warrant a general issue.

When these fundamentals were submitted to the four different nations concerned, they were approved by all of them with the exception of Japan, who demanded that Manchuria and Mongolia be excluded from the activities of the consortium. In consequence of Mr. Lamont's reported determination to exclude Japan from the consortium rather than to exclude Manchuria and Mongolia from its operations, they were also approved by the Japanese government last week. These fundamentals, according to financial authorities in Peking, are generally agreeable to the Chinese government, which hopes that they may result in the abolition of local spheres of influence and the prevention of China from partition. It is also hoped that they will benefit the Chinese people through the strengthening of their government financially.

Other arrangements of interest made at the conference in Paris, to which Japan made no objection, concerned Russia's rejoining the consortium upon the formation and recognition by the Powers of a Russian government, Belgium's participation in the consortium when it has officially completed the formation of its banking group, the making of a scheme for the industrial and railway development of China, and the permission to the Japanese financial group to share proportionally in the loan for the construction of the Hukuang railway. Japan also did not object to the decision of the consortium not to consider the proposal of the Chinese financial group to join it on the ground that the banking consortium is international in its character and has no desire to associate with Chinese bankers, and that if the Chinese bankers desire to finance their own government, they should do so themselves.

The sincerity of Japan in giving up the reservation claim is questioned in Peking. She has never liked to have too much money from Europe and America invested in China jointly for the country's development. Soon after the conference in Paris for the organization of the consortium at the suggestion of the United States government, Japan started a press propaganda in China against the new international banking syndicate. The most important attack at that moment appeared in the *Shun Tien Shih Pao* of Peking, which is alleged to be the Japanese official organ. Since then, the Chinese and foreign press have been full of articles skillfully prepared by paid agents to make the consortium proposition unpopular in China.

At one time, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister, deemed it necessary to issue to the public a statement to counteract the growing antagonism to the consortium which had been thus artificially created.

"The new consortium," began Dr. Reinsch's statement, "is an outcome of the efforts of friendly nations to find a sound basis for Chinese finance which will assure abundant financial support to the Chinese government and nation on fair terms and will relieve the Chinese government of the necessity of making loans under general conditions unfavorable to it. The arrangement rests upon open co-operation between America, Great Britain, France and Japan in a spirit of helpfulness to China. The agreement involves no monopoly; the group of each nation is to include every institution interested in

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Chinese finance. Other nations interested in China will be admitted when they have the necessary capital strength."

After briefly summarizing various benefits the consortium would confer upon China, Dr. Reinsch thus concluded his statement in the most striking manner:

"It is important that the people of China should thoroughly understand what is proposed and not be misled by partial views. This is a matter for the representatives of industry or commerce as well as of public opinion generally to discuss with a view to a better understanding of the national needs and the best methods of meeting them. It may be well to look with a certain amount of caution on any unfavorable opinion expressed before such full discussion and complete understanding of the actual plan. What may be best for the country may not be welcome to some."

Japan, it is feared, may attempt to double-cross the consortium with the assistance of a few unprincipled Chinese officials and militarists. Her press campaign against the consortium reveals it. An off-set to this is the enlightened public opinion in China, which seems to be favorable to the consortium. The next move of Japan will most probably be to assist in the overthrow of the present Chin Cabinet and in securing for the premiership a Chinese official who will be willing to work under alien influence. In this connection, it is rumored that the Anfu Club's attempt to overthrow Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng has been receiving Japan's support.

Weak though he is, Prime Minister Chin is favorably disposed toward the consortium and is more inclined to consider its proposal for financing the government than any of his predecessors. Since his assumption of office he has been steadfast in carrying out the policy of reversing what his predecessors had done. This has meant that he has been more friendly toward America, Great Britain and France. This is common knowledge and there is no need to conceal it further. As a result, he has won the support of these three nations, which had never been accorded to his predecessors. The Foreign Ministers in Peking concerned now wish him to remain in office for many months to come and lay the foundation for the inauguration of a new financial era.

If Prime Minister Chin is forced to resign, his successor will be either a member of the Anfu Club or an official who is amenable to the dictates of that club. Chow Shou-mou, whose nomination for the premiership was rejected by the parliamentary members of the Anfu Club sometime ago, has now been offered by the Anfu Club the premiership, knowing that Mr. Chow will be willing to run the Cabinet under its influence. He has more likelihood to be General Chin's successor than any one else. General Wang Yih-tang, Northern Chief Delegate to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference, has already sent an emissary to interview Mr. Chow and pledge to him the support of his party.

Suppose that Prime Minister Chin resigns and suppose that Mr. Chow becomes the next Prime Minister under the patronage of the Anfu Club, both the legislative and the executive parts of the government will entirely come under the influence of the club which is friendly to Japan. In that case, Japan will have no difficulty in getting the Chinese government to turn down any proposal to be made by the consortium. She will then turn to the other members of the consortium with:

"Haven't I told you that only Japan knows how to handle China. You had better leave the whole business with us and invest money in China through us."

Though having agreed to the giving up of the Manchurian and Mongolian reservation claims, she may be able to secure her object just the same by a longer process. This suspicion of Japan's good faith, uncharitable though it may be, is prevalent in China.

There is a fear that President Hsu may succumb to outside influence and accept the resignation which Prime Minister Chin may be forced by his opponents to place with him. This fear has prompted several Allied legations in Peking to intimate to the President either directly,

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or indirectly that General Chin must be maintained in office for the time being. If he resigns at a time when Mr. Lamont is coming to the Chinese Capital to study China's needs and when the four powers have agreed to the unselfish principle of the new consortium, it will spell disaster to China. Nothing would better convince a foreigner of the unstability of the Chinese government than the frequent change of the personnel of its prime minister. It is gratifying to learn that the President has expressed his agreement with the above views and has promised to do everything within his power to help prime Minister Chin to overcome all difficulties.

The hope is expressed that during his short stay in Peking Mr. Lamont will find General Chin in office and arrive at an understanding with him concerning the fundamentals of a reorganization loan to China which is to be floated upon the unification of North and South, and of small loans to tide over the situation and for industrial purposes. Being an influential partner of J. P. Morgan, Mr. Lamont will receive much attention from the government. The government has decided to conceal nothing from him and show to him the exact financial conditions of the country, which are not as hopeless as is generally imagined.

Peking, March 27, 1920.

The American Opportunity in China

BY JOHN DEWEY

THE average American probably regards the past course of the United States in China with complacency, and imagines that we have won a like admiration from the Chinese. Even the casual newspaper reader knows of the return of the Boxer indemnity, and supposes in a hazy way that our declaration in behalf of the Open Door in China succeeded in arresting the partitioning of China. The better informed reader takes pride in the consistently enlightened diplomacy of the United States exemplified in Cushing, Burlingame and Hay, and the insistence upon comparatively mild measures after the Boxer revolt had been put down. Our entire course, we readily fancy, is one that has secured for us the grateful confidence and respect of the Chinese. Our treatment of Chinese immigrants on the Pacific coast and our exclusion act may occur to us, but we quickly put such disagreeable thoughts out of mind as so much past history.

It is worth while to ask how far our notion of the Chinese attitude toward us corresponds with the facts. Or if this way of putting the matter implies a false assumption regarding the universality of public opinion in China, then

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what is the attitude of an influential section of public men, and what are the grounds upon which it is based? The result of the inquiry even if unflattering will be a necessary preliminary to the conception of a proper policy for the future. To give the uncomplimentary answer in a few words, our prior behavior has left with many Chinese, especially those who have not been in the United States, the impression that we are not, in our foreign dealings, a very practical people; that we lack alertness, quickness of decision in emergencies, promptness of action, and especially persistence. And all this even where our own interests are at stake. We are thought of as, upon the whole, a well disposed people, but somewhat ineffectual in action. Even gratitude for our refusal to enter into the game of grabbing China is colored by a suspicion that perhaps we lacked the energy and skill to engage successfully in the game.

The immediate background of this feeling is connected with the contest of Japan and the United States in the past two and a half years for prestige and moral authority, a rather passive contest, to be sure, as far as the United States is concerned. Some parts of the record have a definite bearing on the obstacles that are in the way of a successful American policy in the Far East. The expressed objectives and ideals of the United States in entering the war and the vigor with which we went in aroused the greatest enthusiasm in a certain section of Chinese public men. For a time it looked as if there were to be a powerful liberal party with pro-Americanism for one of the most important planks in its platform. Enthusiasm for the Allied cause ran high. Even the militarists who are now in control were anti-Japanese in the early months of 1917. Eloquent testimony is given by the fact that diplomatic relations were broken off with Germany without consultation with any of the Japanese representatives. In fact the Japanese minister being out of China at that time, Japan did not know of the event until it was an accomplished fact. There was then much zeal for an active participation of Chinese troops on the western front. The militarists wanted it because of the training that the army would get; the liberals because they were pro-Ally and pro-democracy; all because they saw the advantage for China of a share in the international negotiations at the end of the war. Plans were made to use the seized interned German ships for transporting troops. But the Allies were short of shipping and parcelled out the ships themselves. If American diplomacy made any effort to help the Chinese carry out their own plans, it was either defeated or no knowledge of the effort came to the ears of the Chinese.

Then China needed money, and needed it badly. She needed money not only for internal

reorganization but for active participation in the war. The United States was making regular advances to the other Allies. China wanted a loan and got nothing. The Japanese overwhelmed her with financial proffers. Current gossip insists that more or less of the fund stuck in the pockets of corrupt Chinese officials. But in the larger sense the accuracy of this allegation is negligible. The outstanding fact is that Japan came forward when the United States did not. From this time dates the hold of Japan upon Chinese official circles. Another fact cooled the ardor of even the military people for an active share in the war.

After August of 1917, the military fortunes of the Allies sank to their lowest. Many Japanese leaders became convinced that German victory was either inevitable or that the war would end in a deadlock which would be almost equivalent to German victory. Responsible statesmen, men who had been prime ministers and heads of the foreign office, publicly stated that while Japan would be faithful to her allies throughout the war, an international re-alignment was almost certain after the war. Japan had already undertaken the necessary rapprochement with Russia obviously undertaken in part with a view to resisting the growth of American influence in the Far East. Where would China be after the war in the case of an alliance offensive and defensive between Japan and Russia and Germany? It was obvious prudence for her to tread softly and give no offence to the powers which in the near future were likely to dominate the Far East. It is, I am convinced, impossible to exaggerate the influence of this factor in determining the present position of forces. For while the forecast did not come out according to specifications in the meantime a situation was created which was pro-Japanese and indifferent to America. Even recently the man who is credited with being the head of the pro-Japanese military party in the government circles (and who is known as an incorruptible man) said that China had to be pro-Japanese, because Japan was so powerful in army and navy and also nearby. "If the Pacific shrinks to a pond we shall be pro-American."

This is the concrete background upon which to project more general considerations regarding Chinese opinion of American policy. While Americans commence their account with, say, the benevolent return of the Boxer indemnity, the Chinese are likely to recall that as a positive force the United States opened its Far Eastern career with proposals for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways, and then met a defeat at the hands of Russia and Japan. This in itself was nothing very important. All countries receive diplomatic checks. But as it looks to the Chinese, after proposing a large scheme and meeting initial rebuffs, the American government neither made use of its check to secure a compensating advance elsewhere, nor did it try other means to maintain the priniciple it had laid down.

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The affair of the Hankow-Peking railway strikes them also as an example of the tendency of the American government to conceive rather grandiose schemes and then fall down or withdraw when resistance is encountered. Through the American Red Cross valuable flood relief work was done. But there was also a large engineering plan for the regulation of the waterways. After an original flourish, that too dissolved. The Siems-Carey railway projects may not be a case in point, for they may be in a state of suspended animation rather than of death. But the fact remains that the United States is the only great power that has nothing to show in China in achievement on a large scale. Or rather our one decided achievement is in the educational line where confessedly we are far ahead. But this success is not of a kind to be impressive when it comes to determination of international affairs. The cases given must stand as samples of the facts that have led educated and influential Chinese to feel that America could not be seriously counted upon. The Chinese have not, like some other nations, set us down as bluffers. But the cases men-

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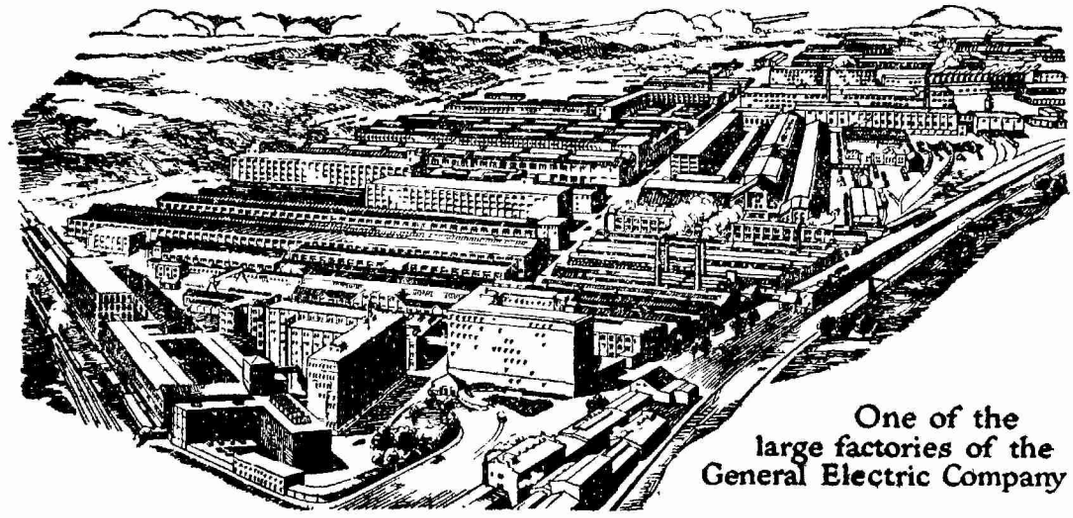
tioned together with our failure to do much except utter words in behalf of the "Open Door," have led to the feeling that we readily emit large and good schemes, but are ineffectual when it comes to the test of action. The Chinese do not carry sentiment into practical matters. They judge by results not by intentions. In contrast with ourselves, they have found the Japanese constantly on the job, never allowing anything to get by, taking advantage of every opening, stimulated by obstacles only to renewed or redirected effort, quick, patient, persistent, unremitting. If Japan had not blundered hugely in estimating Chinese national sentiment, China might already have put its foreign policies mainly into the hands of Japan. For if China has to depend upon some outside power, there was much to say for relying, even at great cost to itself, upon a nation that was acute, vigorous, vigilant, and that never abandoned a plan after it started to realize it. To the Americans, Baron Shibusawa's proposal for Japanese-American cooperation in China, the United States to furnish the money and Japan the brains, did not seem altogether tactful in form of expression. But it is not likely that the great Japanese financier-philanthropist meant to imply that universally speaking Japanese intelligence is superior. He spoke rather on the basis of the fact that the Japanese have used their brains actively and persistently in pushing their policies in China, and Americans have not.

Now, of course, the reply to all this from an American standpoint is easy. We have never had large enough interest in the Far East to make it worth while to keep our attention and energy concentrated. We have never, beyond the Monroe doctrine, gone in for a continuous foreign policy, as have other great powers. We have had so many other profitable ways of investing capital that it paid better to switch off to any other scheme than to bother too long in putting through a railway or other plan in the face of constant irritating and delaying obstacles. And in addition it is to our credit that we have never had the close alliance of business enterprise and governmental action which has characterized the policy of every other great power in dealing with economically backward countries and with China. From the American standpoint, excuses, and good ones, are as plenty as black-berries. But after all, as has been indicated, justifications and reasons do not concern the Chinese when it comes to their formulation of policy in foreign relations. They are interested in past results, in the actual outcome, as a means of forecasting the probable course of the future.

The war has now conclusively demonstrated that the United States can act promptly, efficiently and on a large scale in its foreign affairs.



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Unfortunately the contrast between President Wilson's words and the concrete results of the Peace Conference—a contrast that circumstances make glaringly conspicuous in China—tends to restore the older idea about the United States. Yet not wholly; there is a new interest and a new expectation on the part of important leaders while the masses of people look pathetically toward us for their redemption. The historic friendliness of sentiment toward the United States is so reinforced that it is an asset of great potentiality. The problem is the practical one of turning it to account by a constructive policy in action. It cannot be said that there is any single specific political act which is absolutely indispensable. But there is a line of action which would be fatal, at least for a considerable time. After so much talk about Shantung, to allow matters to go by default, or to permit them to drift, would be to confirm the worst opinions about the instability and futility of our policies. Some kind of definite course, persistently followed up, is a necessity unless China is to fall into practical vassalage to another nation. For help from without China must have. While the peace settlement has made the political international issue most acute for the moment, the financial and industrial question is the important one in the long run. Here lies the great chance of the United States. The introduction of a unified comprehensive currency system, a unified comprehensive railway system, improved modern harbors and terminal facilities, the reconstruction of the inland water-way system to improve transportation and avoid destructive floods—these are samples of the important tasks that must be undertaken. At the present time the United States is the only country that combines the requisite capital, engineering ability and executive talent.

The important thing is that by undertaking big things on a large scale the United States will get around much of the competition that breeds irritation and suspicion. If the scale is big enough, there will be no competition. Japan is not prepared to take hold of these matters on a large scale. A negative policy that can be interpreted as putting obstacles in the way of the legitimate development of Japan is fraught with dangers. To concentrate upon big enterprises in a constructive way will leave Japan plenty of opportunities, while it will once and for all avert the possibility of rending China a virtual subject of Japan—a danger which the best friends of Japan must admit to be real as long as the militaristic-bureaucratic element continues to dominate her policies. The serious source of evil in the present situation is the likelihood that the United States will have sufficient interest in the

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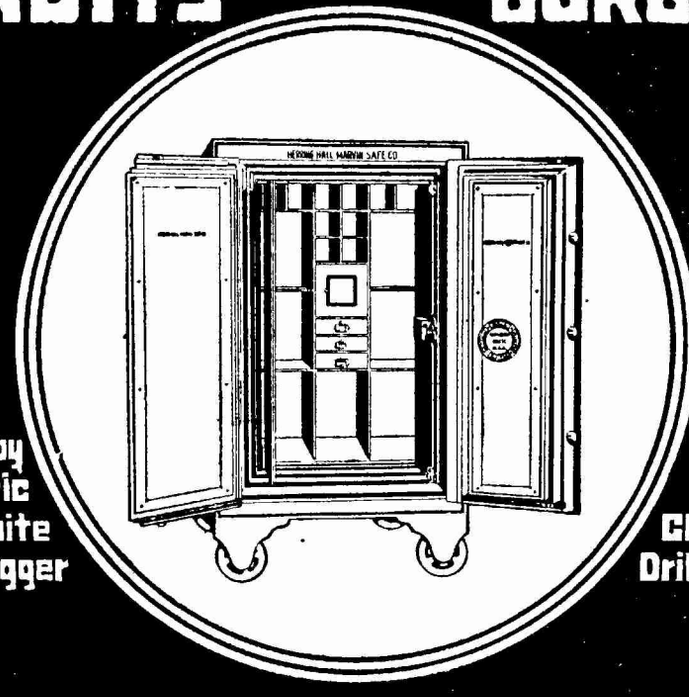

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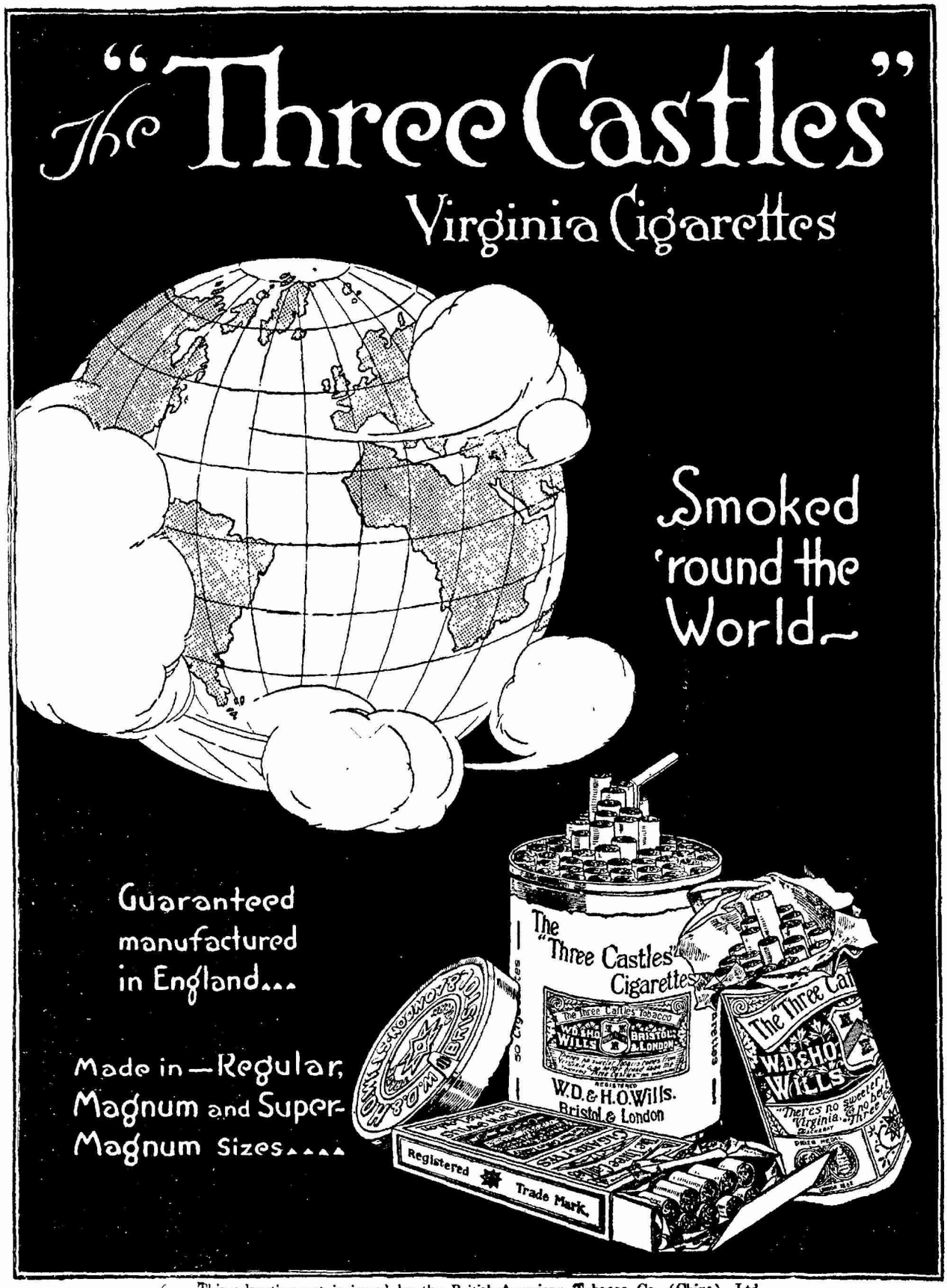

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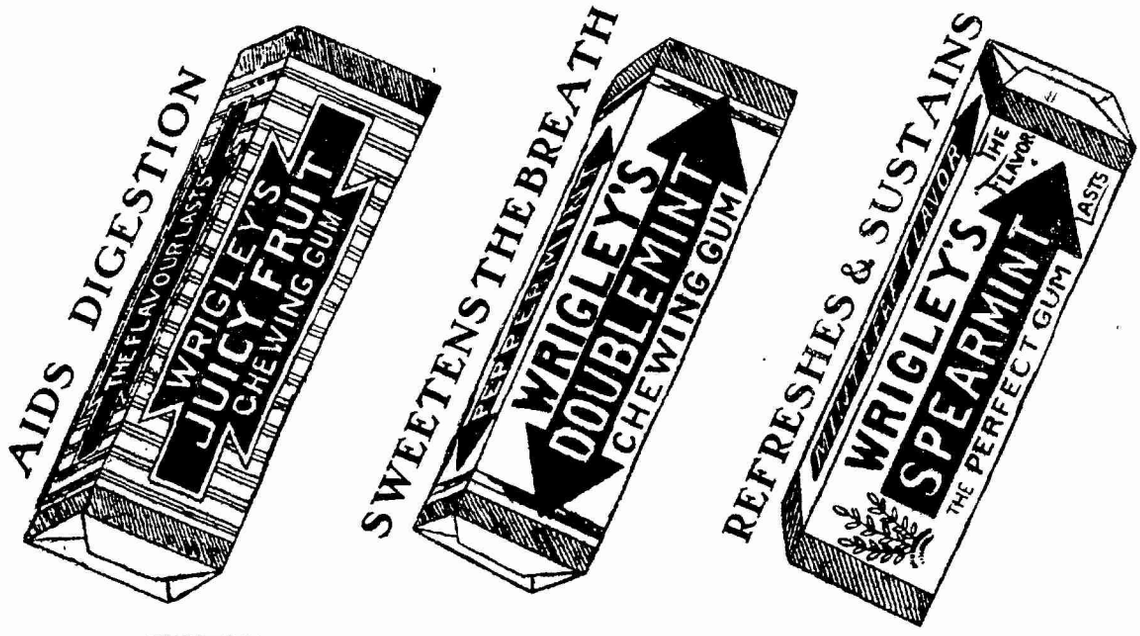

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Far East to talk a great deal, to act in minor ways but upon the whole in ways which can be construed with more or less justice as having for their main object to thwart the ambitions of other countries, especially Japan.

It is not necessary to say that the next few years are crucial. In China as elsewhere reconstruction is imminent, but for the time being things are in solution. Distance has its disadvantages in all the lesser relations. But it can be made an advantage if the attention of America is fixed on large scale undertakings. A considerable part of past friction in accomplishing things under foreign direction in China is due to failure to secure the administrative cooperation of the Chinese. American enterprise should be reasonably free from the temptation to fill such positions with economic carpet-baggers. The Chinese students who have studied and who are studying in America supply a definite nucleus for administrative cooperation. If there are not enough such trained persons among the Chinese then business plans should include an extension of educational facilities to train the required number. The great stumbling-block of the past, the lack of active alliance between business interests and political governmental authority, can also be converted into a positive asset. The Chinese, like the Americans, have the tradition of industrial self-help; they are constitutionally averse to governmental activities. To get around the government, with its almost unbreakable traditions of procrastination, obstruction and corruption is an advance step. And this can largely be effected by enlisting the cooperation of Chinese voluntaryism. It cannot be done, however, by sending subordinates to carry out plans made without Chinese consultation. Leaders must come whom Chinese leaders recognize as their equals and who are intellectually prepared to deal with Chinese leaders as equals. And the plans must be on such a scale that it is evident while ample security and reasonable profit are given foreign investors the outcome will be to make China the mistress of her own economic destinies. When this is accomplished, she will have no difficulty in looking out for herself politically. Just because the controlling factor in the policies of other nations has been to cultivate the economic subjection of China, the United States has an unparallelled opportunity to pursue the opposite course. Has it the imagination and the energy?—*From the New Republic, New York.*

News from North China

The faculty of Yenching College entertained the faculty of Peking University at dinner Monday evening.

The first session of the Peking International Medical Society was held at the British Legation Chapel at 6 p.m., on March 24th.

The President's office has received a telegram from Siam stating that the trip of the King of Siam to China and Japan has been postponed for a month or so.

A son was born on March 19, at 25 Chou ti Hung, Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll P. Lunt. Mr. Lunt is Peking representative of Vivien Bond and Co., New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Felt of the Methodist Mission, have left Peking for the United States, accompanied by their children. They will be absent from Peking until the fall of 1921.

A. L. Zollner, Far Eastern representative of the John H. Willys Export Company, is now visiting Tientsin and Peking in connection with his firm's automobiles, Overland, Willys-Knight, etc.

The School of Painting and Design of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts announced a lecture to be given by J. C. Ferguson on "Chinese Landscape" in the British Legation Theatre this afternoon.

Mrs. E. D. Verink, wife of the Y. M. C. A. and the North China Union Language School, is recovering from a severe illness and will be able to return from the hospital to her home within a few days.

The ladies of the Anglo-American-Chinese Commercial Club gave a dance at the club on Tuesday afternoon from 5 to 7.30. There were 270 guests present. Music was supplied by the Lorenzo Jazz Band.

General Hsu Shu-cheng or Little Hsu has assumed office as Director-general of the Kalgan-Khiachta Railway. In a letter to the Cabinet on Monday, he asked that a seal for his new post be issued to him.

The forty-three students who had been arrested during the recent students' agitation were handed over to the judicial authorities on Tuesday by the headquarters of the Metropolitan Guards and the Metropolitan Police.

Canadians resident at Peking attended a meeting at the house of Mr. Harding, British legation, yesterday afternoon, with a view to considering the formation of a Canadian Association to be affilated with that recently formed at Shanghai.

During the absence from Tientsin of Captain Fileti, Italian Consul, Major Pestalozsa of the Italian legation in Peking, will take charge of the Consulate. Captain Fileti will shortly leave for Italy, and was last home about twelve years ago.

On Sunday Kuo Chi-yun, chief secretary of the Cabinet, gave a dinner in the President's Office in honor of Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister and his legation staff. Tsao Ju-ling and Lu Chung-yu were among the guests invited to attend the dinner.

The authorities of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway are contemplating the construction of a branch line between the Capital and the Western Hills. Parties are said to have already been sent to survey the country through which the projected line will pass.

Alexander Stark, Jr., who came to China a few weeks ago to join the China American Trading Company, and who was the youngest major in the United States Army, is at present in Peking assisting Mr. Wooden in the Peking branch of the Company.

Dr. F. S. Brockman, former general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and now associate general secretary with Dr. John R. Mott, of the International General Committee, will arrive in Peking today and will remain here for several days.

Among recent visitors to North China is Carl Seitz, prominent lumber dealer, formerly manager of the China Import and Export Cumber Co., Shanghai, from which position he recently resigned owing to the new British Order in Council relating to China companies.

Major E. F. Bigler and Dr. Thurlow W. Read of the American Legation Guard in Peking, have been detached from their present posts and ordered home to the United States by the next American transport. They expect to leave Peking toward the end of this month.

B. A. Roberts, manager of the Far Eastern branches of the Ault and Wiborg Company, is visiting North China. He is accompanied by Mrs. Roberts and B. F. Reist, the Ault and Wiborg paper expert, who is touring the country in the interest of the company.

Liang Chi-chiao, famous Chinese scholar, who recently returned from Europe, visited Peking last week end, and during his brief stay in the Capital, was entertained by the President and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. He returned to Tientsin on Wednesday where his residence is.

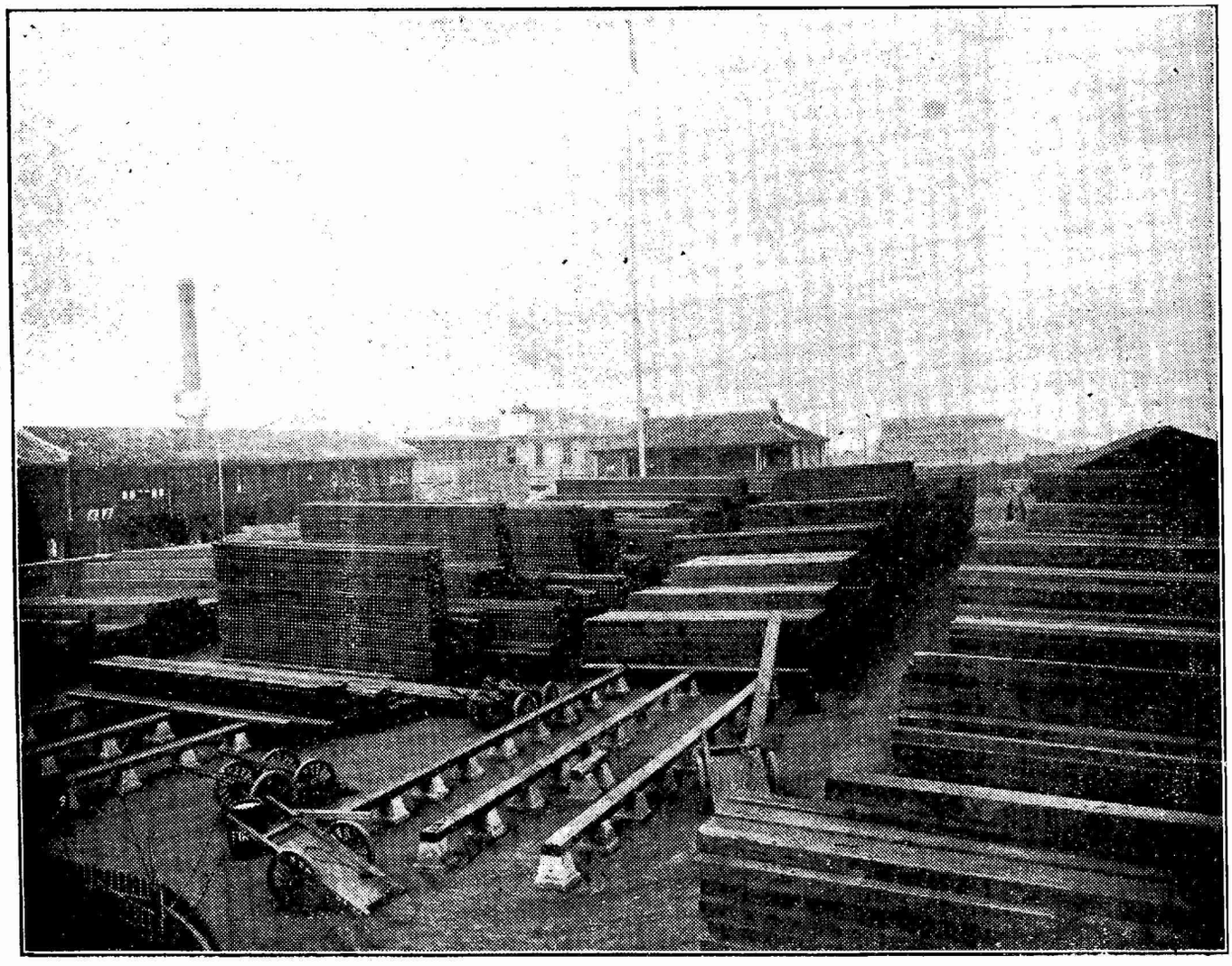
The Ministry of Education has adopted a proposal submitted by the Educational Union for the teaching of Chinese among Tibetans, Mongolians and Mohammedans concerning the establishment of schools in special administrative areas to teach Mongolian and Tibetan languages.

The Y. M. C. A. National Convention will be held in Tientsin the first week of April. Many prominent speakers will give addresses. Former President Li Yuan-hung will give a speech. Both the President and the Prime Minister will send delegates from Peking to attend the convention.

R. W. Nicholls, secretary and general manager of the Tientsin Press, and Mrs. Nicholls, left Wednesday for Shanghai where they will sail on the *s. s. China* bound for San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls will travel through America, thence to England, and expect to be away for about eight months.

A circular is being issued asking support for the Peking Consumers' Society to be capitalized at $375,000, divided into 150,000 shares of bonds of $25 each with the object of affording local and outport consu-

From The Forests Direct To China—



A View of the DOLLAR COMPANY Yard, Hankow.

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mers facilities for buying high grade goods at reasonable prices. The promoter is L. S. Regine.

Alfred Holt, one of the greatest shipping pioneers of Great Britain, is visiting in North China. On March 20, he was entertained by J. R. Greaves, manager of Butterfield and Swire in Tientsin. He is now staying in Peking, and is making a combined business and pleasure trip in the interest of his firm.

Over twenty Peking residents have brought a suit against the Peking Electric Light and Power Company for poor service and illegal charges. The company was a Chinese concern started by several prominent Chinese gentry and wealthy officials some years ago, having secured a monopoly for fifteen years.

M. Marcel Baudez, French Consul in Tientsin, left last Saturday for Shanghai whence he would sail on the *s. s. Paul Lecat* for France. M. Baudez has been ill for some time, and is now recovering. He will undergo operations upon reaching home. A large number of his friends were at the station to bid him *bon voyage*.

Jack Mason, who has come to China in the interest of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, is staying at the Wagons-lits Hotel. He expects to remain in Peking for some time, and is now making arrangements to open a Peking office to supply news to more than three hundred newspapers which that Association represents.

C. C. Eberhardt of the American State Department was met by Consul-General Stuart J. Fuller at the East Station in Tientsin on Monday. Mr. Eberhardt arrived in Shanghai about three weeks ago. He is making a tour of inspection of the American Consulates throughout the Orient. His work in that connection will take about one year.

R. D. Coath, expert of Vickers' China, Ltd., made a successful flight in an aeroplane in Peking last Friday. He gave a most excellent exhibition of stunts such as looping the loop and others. He has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Peking public what an efficient aviator can do with an aeroplane and how safe it is to fly in the air.

Miss Carl, who painted the famous picture of the Empress Dowager in the late Ching Dynasty, gave a lecture on "Life at the Court of the Empress Dowager" at the home of Mrs Richardson, Customs Compound, Peking, on Tuesday. The lecture was the first of a series being arranged at a committee of ladies. The speakers will discuss "Things Chinese" both historical and social.

At the request of the British legation in Peking, A. G. N. Ogden of the British Consulate General in Tientsin, proceeded last Saturday to Hwai King Fu on the Peking-Hankow line to investigate the circumstances surrounding the murder of Dr. Menzies, who was killed on the night of March 17 while protecting one of the ladies in the Mission Compound from a band of robbers.

The Ministry of Education has recently circulated a general instruction to the effect that the students under the age of fifteen shall not be allowed to smoke tobacco. The instruction provides for summary expulsion if a student is found to be smoking. The instruction then proceeds to explain that in all the powerful nations of the West, young students are forbidden the use tobacco as the narcotic stops their growth, both mentally and physically

The dispute between the students of Pei Yang University, Tientsin, and Feng Hsi-yun, against whose appointment as president for that institution the entire student body struck in protest, has been settled by compromise. It is understood that the University will again open its doors. The basis of agreement is that Feng Hsi-yun will remain as president while the students will receive full credit for the year's work, even though they did not complete the year's studies owing to the strike.

Peking, March 27, 1920.

AN INTERNATIONAL BAZAR

The store of the WING ON COMPANY, Shanghai, presents in its opening each day a bazar of true international import, such as is probably not equaled in any other similar institution in the world. European and American department stores on the whole generally carry a predominance of the goods of their own continents while in the WING ON store are grouped together the goods from every corner of the world, the United States, England, France, Italy, India, Australia, Russia, China, all contribute their most select products for the pleasure of the residents of Shanghai and its surrounding outports. To visit the WING ON establishment is an education in the commerce of the world.

THE SILKS OF CHINA

With the impending coming of spring, the women of China begin to consider the making of spring and summer wear. In the departments of the WING ON establishment will be found the choicest pongees, wash silks, and other material necessities for the outfits of the warmer days. Here also will be found the heavier pongees for men's wear, and such other bits of haberdashery as are necessary for the days of summer. These are all of the leading manufacturers of Europe, Asia and America. Inspect our stocks before buying.

WARM WEATHER FURNITURE

The summer months of the year are the months spent in the great out of doors, on verandahs, lawns and in gardens. This out door life necessitates the use of wicker and other warm weather furniture. The warm weather furniture of the WING ON Company is manufactured in our own factory designed and adapted to the desires of the purchasers and embodying stability of construction and expertness of workmanship. No matter what your needs may be in these lines the WING ON store will be able to satisfy them in a way that will be both pleasing and gratifying.

SUMMER DRAPERIES

Cool appearing draperies and hangings do much to avert the heat of the summer months and with the coming of spring these should be purchased and made in readiness. Realizing the demand created by the changing seasons, the WING ON COMPANY has supplied its draperies departments with the latest in warm weather fabrics, cretonnes, silks, and satins. There are patterns suitable for curtains, furniture coverings and for every use that the person bent on an attractive summer home could demand. Let WING ON do your summer draping.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The coming of spring and summer has also a changing effect upon the physical demands of the body and fruits and vegetables come into their greatest favor. The provisions department of the WING ON store carries continually during these months the choicest and most apetizing fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, both native and imported. When you think of any of these you may be assured that you will be able to find them in our foodstuffs section. There are an increasing number of persons in Shanghai and the outports who find our store the best.

PERSONAL SERVICE OFFERED

The WING ON COMPANY offers efficient personal service both of clerks and department supervisors. If you cannot find what you want ask one of our supervisors.

WHEN WE SAY WING ON'S "UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS" WE SAY IT ADVISEDLY SINCE FROM EVERY COUNTRY OF THE GLOBE HAS BEEN BROUGHT ITS CHOICEST OFFERINGS TO BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL UNDER ONE ROOF

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OVER 4,000 ACCOUNTS

News from Central China

Pien Ming Cotton Mill is the name of a new mill now being organized by some Chinese merchants of the Cotton Guild of Laohokow, Hupeh. The capital of the enterprise will be $500,000.

R. W. Hamlet, assistant manager of the Standard Oil Company of Hankow, and acting senior marketing assistant of the same company, has been transferred to Shanghai. He will proceed to Shanghai next month.

A statistical department will be formed by the Hupeh provincial administration to make statistics of all the various departments of the administration. This has been included in the budget of the fiscal year of 1920, and will be running by May next.

C. F. Rehnborg, special representative for China of the American Milk Products Corporation, paid a short visit to Hankow this week on business. He is now investigating the field in different parts of China preparatory to opening up business in the country.

Programs have been prepared by the Industrial Bureau at Wuchang for the observance of the Arbor Day, April 5, 1920. It is understood that the officials will personally go to the Ancestral Agricultural Temple near the Hung Mountain and conduct a proper function. Government schools have been ordered to observe this occasion.

Some Chinese merchants in Tsaitien, a commercial mart on the Han River about twenty miles from Hankow, are interesting themselves in organizing an electric light company to be called Yan Hsin Electric Light Company. They are trying to raise $120,000, and a draft prospectus will soon be submitted to the government at Wuchang for registration.

A sericultural training school has been established in the Provincial Educational Assembly of Hupeh by the Educational Bureau. The opening exercises were held at the beginning of the week, and prominent educationalists and students attended. The school will undertake to improve the Chinese native methods of silk production and to train experts for the province.

The total number of Japanese now living in the province of Hupeh is 3,203, and are distributed as follows: Hankow, 3,079; Tayeh, a great mining district of growing importance, 82; Fancheng, 18; Hanyang, 17; Wuchang, 4; and Wusueh, a hemp district along the Yangtze, 3. Their population at Hankow consists of 701 families, 1,869 males and 1,210 females.

The Government Arsenal at Hanyang will shortly organize a fire brigade for service at Hanyang. An association has been formed and its plans have been submitted to the authorities for registration and approval, Another enterprise now being planned is the new office building of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Hanyang, according to a decision made at a recent meeting.

The students are now starting with their new programs of procedure connected with the national campaign. Among their resolutions at a general meeting, it was decided to form lecturing teams to give lectures in public halls, following the example of the students organization at Shanghai. The educational authorities are doing their best to suppress any further students demonstration.

Tuchun Chang Chin-yao of Hunan is one of the Tuchuns in China who attempted to buy the Italian arms and munitions smuggled by some Italians and seized recently at Tientsin. General Chang requested the Peking government to send the munitions and arms to him, and the request was refused. It is reported that an investigation was instituted to ascertain the conduct of all Tuchuns who were alleged to have contracted for the weapons.

That opium has been grown on a gigantic scale in Szechuen for the past few years may be indicated by the rapidly falling price of the drug. Four years ago, the price was about $8.00 per ounce. Now the people in southern Szechuen, where the Yunnan and Kweichow soldiers are garrisoned, are growing it so profusely under the approval, if not compulsion, of the militarists that the price will fall very likely to only 80 cents per ounce, a tenth of its former price.

Several free night schools for the Chinese poor have been started under the auspices of the boys department of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Hankow. The arrangements are such that where there are ten students or more, a teacher will conduct a school voluntarily. Several other free night schools are now arranged by the Industrial Department of the Y. M. C. A. in the interests of the railway guards, concession police, and other industrial employees in Hankow.

Tsiang Ting-tze, superintendent of the Government Arsenal at Kunghsien, which was organized by the late President Yuan Shih-kai, visited here this week. He called on the governors at Wuchang, and after presenting the urgent need of iron in the Kunghsien arsenal, inquired into the possibility of buying iron from the Hupeh government mining office. The reply was that large quantities of iron had been contracted to engineering works in this center for industrial uses, and little could be spared for military use.

In an account of the progress of Christianity among the soldiers of the 16th Mixed Brigade stationed at Changteh under the leadership of General Feng Yu-hsiang by the Rev. G. G. Warren of Changsha, tribute was paid to the excellent discipline maintained among some 8,000 of real soldiers at Changteh. It is known that General Feng's soldiers were picked by him after he had become a Christian

and men and officers are of a type found nowhere else in China. Gambling, drinking, immorality, and even smoking are forbidden and the rules strictly observed.

According to the report of the Christian Missionary Patriotic Society in Hofeihsien, Anhwei, the military officials are taking advantage of their official position to traffic in opium on a large scale. There are known to be 300 places where opium is sold, and the trade in the drug in that city alone amounts, at a conservative estimate, to more than $1,000,000 a year. For fear of the militarists under whose protection the traffic is carried, the magistrate and commissioner of police dare not attempt to enforce the existing anti-opium law. The source of supply of the drug is said to be in Fengtien, North China.

Owing to the prevailing high exchange, the market abroad for all lines of native produce continues quiet. Small shipments of goatskins, cow hides, wood oil, china ware, brass ware and whole hen egg powder were made recently from Hankow to the United States and Europe. The market for imports in Hankow also remains inactive. Cotton piece goods were imported only in small quantities. The prices for cotton yarn were somewhat easier than previously; deliveries of yarn were satisfactory. Dealers in antimony crude and regulus still find it unprofitable to dispose of their stocks at the prices offered in the United States and Europe.

The Hankow Y. M. C. A. secretaries who are to leave for Tientsin to attend tho 25th anniversary Convention are: Arthur M. Guttery, general secretary of the Wu-Han Y. M. C. A.; the Reverend T. K. Hu, executive secretary; R. B. Colson, associate executive secretary; Charles C. Shedd, secretary of the industrial department; Fred L. C. Ko, secretary of the physical department; and W. C. Yang, secretary of the membership department. Bishop Logan H. Roots of the Hankow Diocese of the American Church Mission, and L. B. Meyer, secretary of the Hankow Navy Y. M. C. A., are also to attend the convention. Among others to leave for Tientsin are: Dr. L. N. Chang, attorney and counselor-at-law in Hankow; Dr. H. J. Shu, an English trained physician; Dr. S. T. Kong, mining engineer at Hankow, having mining interests in Hunan, and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hankow Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Ling, of the Higher Normal College, Wuchang; and Kung Tze Tsai, practising lawyer.

Hankow, March 27, 1920.

News from South China

Hongkong is expecting the arrival of some infantry and artillery drafts from England.

D. R. Law, former agent of the Butterfield and Swire at Hongkong, is revisiting his former place of activity.

Among the activities of Cantonese women will be the opening of a match factory with the capital of $600,000.

The funds raised at Hongkong for the war memorial amount to $70,463.08. All have been spent except some $10,715.83.

The Canton Amateur Theatrical Association at Shameen will present "Ann," by Lechmere Worral, on the evening of March 27, at the Canton Club Theatre.

The Kwangtung Yueh-Han Railroad is still being interrupted by soldiers stationed along the way as an outcome of the present Yunnan Army commandership dispute.

Ying Kee, a well-known Chinese in Hongkong owner of Hongkong Theatre, died March 17. For a time he was with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps as a caterer.

During the recent session of the United States Court at Canton, Judge Lobingier delivered before the Christian College his lecture on "The Education for a Democracy."

Canton has now 36,000 feet of streets from 80 to 100 feet wide, since the city reform began little over a year ago. There will be several modern markets completed within the next two months.

The intended Hongkong-Macao-Canton aerial mail service is now under development in Macao. The Canton authorities have not yet seen fit to grant to the company a place for landing in Canton.

The Canton Young Women's Christian Association is undertaking a campaign to raise $50,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of a $25,000 building. So far the campaign is encouraging.

Chan Pui, the police accountant of Hongkong, for the more than thirty years in the civil service, was on March 19 sent to prison for at least eighteen months, he having been found guilty of embezzling more than eight thousand dollars.

Six hundred *mows* of lands have been granted to an interested party by the Canton government for the purpose of starting a factory for the poor people in Canton. The public is now waiting to see how the promoters will utilize the lands.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Thomson, of the boys work department of the Canton Y. M. C. A., are leaving Canton on furlough. Among other things Mr. Thomson has been assistant scout commissioner of the Canton Boy Scouts.

At the 36th ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd., held in Hongkong March 18, it was decided to place to the reserve fund $10,000; to the investmend fund, $10,000; pay a bonus to staff, $10,928; and a final dividend of a dollar a share, $50,611 to be carried forward.

The wedding took place at Hongkong, March 16 at St. John's Cathedral, of Philip William Blackwell of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire of Shanghai, and Miss Margaret Alice Brodie youngest daugther of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Brodie of Shanghai, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle officiating. The couple spent the honeymoon in Canton last week.

Friends of President Lin Sun of the Senate and Speaker Wu Ching-lien of the House of the National Assembly are now fearing that the militarists will asassinate them as they did to Admiral Ching Pi-kwang some two years ago and have advised them to be careful in their movements. They, however, have announced that they will remain at their posts.

Subject to audit, the general managers and the consulting committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company will recommend at the meeting March 30, the payment out of the profits for the year 1918 of a dividend of $27 per share absorbing $216,000, to pass 40,000 at ex (4-10 1-2)—$164,102.56 to credit of Reinsurance Fund; and $65,031.73 to credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation account; carrying forward $449,915,96 in respect of the year 1919.

Among the delegates from Canton to the Tientsin National Y.M.C.A, conference will be Dr. Lau Tung, Sang, president of the Canton Association; C. Y. Chen Kiewoon, vice-president; Dr. Lau Tze-wai, a director; Hin Wong, a director and chairman of the boys work committee; S. C. Leung, general secretary; The Rev. Tse Yan Luk, a secretary and twenty others. Among those from Hongkong will be Lam

Woo, the well-known contractor and capitalist of the British Colony, and Dr. T. P. Woo.

Some important political changes are daily being expected in Canton. It is understood that the Yunnan Military Governor will take action against the Kwangtung Military Governor because of General Mu Yung-hsien's siding with General Li Kan-yuan in disregarding the Yunnan government order respecting the command of Yunnan troops in Kwangtung. The result of this controversy may mean an attack by General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, on General Mu Yung-hsien, Military Governor of Kwángtung. As General Mu is not a Cantonese, the Canton troops may refuse to fight for him when the attack does come.

H. W.

Canton, March 20, 1920.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Wu Ting-sung
(部鼎生)

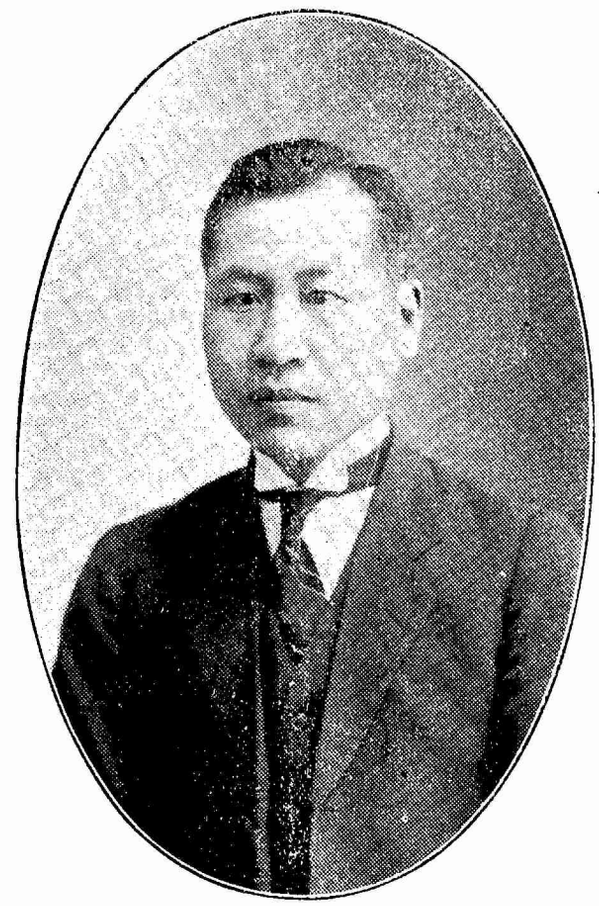
Mr. Wu Ting-sung, the Chinese agent of the British-American Tobacco Company, was born in 1877. He is a native of Fenghuahsien, Chekiang, and was educated at the Anglo-Chinese College at Shanghai.

Mr. Wu taught in various schools in Ningpo and became headmaster in some of these institutions. During the Manchu regime, he acquired the rank of Brevet-Taotai of the third rank. He served as director of opium prohibition in Ningpo and was a member of the directors board of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai.

In 1911, Mr. Wu was elected by the Chinese Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Ningpo to be their representative on the Chinese Commercial Commission which toured the principal cities of the United States. In the same year, he was made one of the directors of The China Press, Shanghai.

Following the first revolution, Mr. Wu was appointed advisor to the Tutuh of Shanghai and treasurer of the board of directors of the Red Cross Society of China. He then visited the United States and Europe for the second time to investigate the commercial and industrial situations.

In 1913, Mr. Wu was appointed by the Ministry of Finance to be Special Commissioner for the Investigation of Tobacco Tariff. He was also appointed later as honorary advisor to the Cabinet, honorary member of the Commission for the Investigation of financial conditions, Ministry of Finance, advisor to the Civil Governor of Shantung, director of the Shanghai Baptist College and director of the Shen Hsin Company of Pukow.



Dr. Hawkling L. Yen
Acting President of Tsing Hua College
(顏德齡字履勳)

Dr. Hawkling L. Yen, Acting President of the Tsing Hua College, an educational institution whose establishment was made possible by the return by America, of a portion of the Boxer Indemnity, is also Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Yen is a trusted lieutenant of Lu Cheng-hsiang, who has recently resigned from the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. When his chief was China's Chief Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, Dr. Yen served as a Technical Delegate.

Born at Yu Yao, Chekiang in 1879, Dr. Yen studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, between 1896 and 1903. In 1902 he was awarded the Alumni Medal for the best Chinese oration. One year later he graduated. Immediately upon his graduation, he was engaged by St. John's as an instructor. He taught there for three years. From 1907 to 1908 he was teacher at Fu Tan College, Woosung.

In October of 1908 Dr. Yen arrived in America to take up more advanced studies as a government student.

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Paints, Varnishes, Enamels Weatherproof-Compo Roofing (Swastika label) Asphalt felt, Building Paper, etc.
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Carbon Black
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Steel Office Furniture

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BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR CO.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material. From Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.
ENGELBURG HULLER CO.—Rice Machinery.
ERIE CITY IRON WORKS—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heaters.
INGERSOLL RAND CO.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Rivetting Hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers and Beyer Barometric Condensers.
JEWELL EXPORT FILTER CO.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.
KERR TURBINE CO.—Steam Turbines.
OTIS ELEVATOR CO.—Elevators and Lifts.
RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.
STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING CO.—Telephones for all purposes.
B. F. STURTEVANT CO.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.
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In 1909 he joined Columbia University in New York and made Political Science his major subject. In the same year he received his degree of A. M. Two years later he successfully passed the examinations for a Ph. D. degree. His subject for the doctor's dissertation was "A survey of Constitutional Development in China," which has since been printed in book form and is for sale on the book market.

In August of 1911, the Acting President of the Tsing Hua College returned to China. He went to Peking and was appointed a member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1912 to 1913 he served as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Chekiang, his native province. He was later recalled to Peking appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He held the position of Secretary for three years.

In 1916 Dr. Yen was appointed a member of the Office of the Cabinet, which office he is still holding. In the same year he was made managing editor of the Chinese Social and Political Science Review, and has resumed the editorship of the magazine since his return from Europe. In 1917 Dr. Yen was promoted to be Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the winter of 1918 he accompanied Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang's mission to the European Peace Conference in the capacity of Technical Delegate. He returned to China two months ago, and has rejoined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

When the Tsing Hua College dispute arose, a board of three directors was organized. Dr. Yen is one of the members of the Board, the other members being Mr. Peck, of the American legation, and Dr. Tyau, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After the resignation of T. Y. Lou, the newly appointed President, from the Presidency of the Tsing Hua College, the Board decided to elect one of its own members to act as President of Tsing Hua, and Dr. Yen will remain acting as Tsing Hua president for a few months and then will have a formal president appointed.

Dr. Yen is a well-known American returned student in Peking, and is an authority on foreign affairs.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

March 28. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, named Civil Governor of Shangtung.

March 30. Thomas W. Lamont or J. P. Morgan and Co., arrives in Shanghai in the interest of the International Consortium.

March 31. Thomas W. Lamont says Japan wishes to join the loan group.

SIBERIA

March 30. Peking dispatch states 1,000 Japanese troops were killed in fighting between Russians and Japanese at Nikolaievsk.

JAPAN

March 25. Tokio dispatch says Chinese servants are accused of plot to bomb Foreign Minister's house.

GENERAL

March 25. U. S. Senate passes resolution asking President for information regarding the conclusion of separate peace pact with Germany.——Italy assures Allies of her loyalty through her Premier.——Paris dispatch says Bauer cabinet in precarious position in Berlin.

March 26. Reports say Bolsheviki hold control of German provinces.——U. S. protests new plan to force German indemnity by sale of property in neutral countries.——U. S. Navy building world's largest dirigible for trans-Pacific flight.

March 27. U. S. Senate asks President to explain status of Yap Island.——Gompers attacks President Wilson's industrial peace plan.——U. S. opposes Allied plan of military action to pacify Ruhr Basin in Germany.——Panama Canal closed by landslide.

March 28. Mr. Asquith condemns Great Britain's foreign policy of leniency for Turks in House.——London dispatch says Germany will probably have communistic government.——Sinn Feiners blow up police barracks at Cortela.——Murder of Lord Mayor of Cork confirmed.

March 29. Persia endangered by Bolsheviki advance.——Syrians in revolt against French.

March 30. Bauer rule ends in Germany with resignation of cabinet.——British and American troops to maintain order in Rhine country.——Millerand ridicules talk of Allied break before French Chamber.

March 31. British coal miners reject government's offer.——Bauer seeks repudiation of Soviet government for Germany and compromise.——President Wilson sends note to Allies suggesting expulsion of Turks from Constantinople be held in abeyance.

Men and Events

F. Dolan of the China & Java Export Company of Hankow, was in Shanghai last week visiting. He departed for Hankow, on Monday, March 29.

H. M. Pitt, former president of the Manila Merchants Association, Manila, and prominent business man of the Philippine Islands, is in Shanghai this week on his way to America.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson, adviser to the Chinese government at Peking addressed the members of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday afternoon, April 1, on "Chinese Landscapists."

Captain H. E. Morton, former managing director of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., departed for America on the *s. s. Ecuador*, on Sunday, March 28. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morton.

The manager and staff of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., issued invitations for the inspection of their offices at No. 30 The Bund, on Thursday afternoon, April 1, Shanghai, from 11 to 4 p m.

The China Commercial Development Company, a new American firm, will open offices next week at No. 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai. The manager is L. Fred Patstone, former city engineer of Manila.

Hin Wong, editor of the *Canton Times*, (Canton), was in Shanghai this week *enroute* to Tientsin to attend the National Conference of the Y. M. C. A. He will return to Shanghai within a few weeks.

Among those departing on the *s. s. China* on Tuesday, March 30, were: R. C. Mackay of the U. S. Consulate; F. W. Greene of the Standard Oil Company; and G. Coleman of Gaston Williams & Wigmore.

J. W. Harriman, son of E. H. Harriman, America's famous railroad king, was among the prominent visitors to Shanghai this week. He was accompanied by his son and they are on a general pleasure tour of the Orient.

W. K. Kellogg, president of the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, arrived in Shanghai this week on the *s. s. Andre Lebon*, on Monday March 29. Mr. Kellogg after visiting in Shanghai a short time plans to depart for Japan.

Frederick A. Smith, special correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, while in Yunnanfu with the party who went to aid in the release of Dr. A. Shelton, a missionary who was captured by the bandits, was taken seriously ill while there and is at present confined in the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai.

A. Delmont Shortt, foreign manager of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York, is in Shanghai in the interest of the institute and is stopping at the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Shortt will be in China for several months, after which time he will go to Australia. He is accompanied by Mrs. Shortt.

A cablegram from the *Chicago Tribune* News Service received in Shanghai this week told of the alleged murder of a Major Cloete (?) of the British army by L. W. B. Jackman, an American Baptist medical missionary, at Sadiya, Assam, India. Sadiya is a small city on the border of India and Thibet. No further details regarding the affair were given.

A party of representatives of educational, legal and journalistic circles will arrive in Yokahama about April 25, on the *s. s. Kashima Maru*, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. The party will be under the leadership of Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank and now president of the Japan Society in America. Those included in the party are: Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlip; Jacob Gould Schurman president of Cornell University, and Mrs. Schurman; Julian Street, widely know novelist, and Mrs. Street; Henry W. Taft and Mrs. Taft. The party consists of twenty-one persons.

The good work of Bilibid prison as a reformatory under the wise management of director W. H. Dade rather than as a mere penal institution is well illustrated by the case of one whose highly sensational career in China and Japan some years ago will hardly have been forgotten by our readers. He was observed recently by Judge Lobingier, while *enroute* to a session of the United States Court at Canton, as manager of a successful import business in Manila, for which he was in part prepared by his term in Bilibid. The prisoners from China whom the Judge inspected there had only praise for the institution.

Honorable Charles Denby, former American Consul-General at Shanghai and later a representative of the U. S. Shipping Board in China, who has been in Washington for the past year expects to return to China within a few weeks for the purpose of engaging in the banking business. It is reported that Mr. Denby has organized a new American bank and he will have charge of its business in the Orient. Since leaving China Mr. Denby has been active in the promotion of a Federal Incorporation Law, whereby American firms may be incorporated directly with the U. S. government in Washington.

Views on the question of whether representation on the Municipal Council should be granted to Chinese in the International Settlement was presented by Dr. C. T. Wang, returned Chinese delegate from the Versailles Conference, and A. J. Hughes, at a meeting of the Civic League Society on Monday afternoon, March 29, Shanghai. Dr. Wang traced the history of the government of the international settlement, showing the changes, and pointing out that the population was 638,910, of which 620,401 were Chinese thus showing that the great bulk of revenues of the community are paid by the Chinese. An Executive Committee was elected and at the next meeting four officers will be elected, the committee elected follows: George Fitch, Cecil Holiday, A. J. Hughes, W. S. Levinson, C. C. Nieh, G. E. Peet, F. Rawlinson, J. B. Powell, Miss J. S. Ward, and Dr. W. G. Hiltner.

Thomas W. Lamont Arrives to Study China

Thomas W. Lamont, partner in J. P. Morgan and Company of New York and representative of the American banks associated with the International Banking Consortium, arrived in Shanghai on Monday, March 29. He is accompanied by Mrs. Lamont, J. Ross Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lynch Williams, Jeremiah Smith, and Dr. John A. McCreery. Martin Egan and Richard Woods Randolph, other members of the party, were delayed in Japan and will not reach Shanghai until next week. From Shanghai Mr. Lamont will go to Peking, possibly by way of Hankow.

In addition to the Lamont party, Galen L. Stone, A. H. Wiggin, E. B. Bruce, who recently concluded a

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loan to China and participated in the organization of a Chinese-American bank arrived in Shanghai practically at the same time, after a trip through the Philippine Islands, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements and South China.

Mr. Lamont since he is the official representative of the American banks in the Consortium and since he is in China with the full approval of the State Department at Washington for the purpose of making an investigation, has been the center of Chinese and foreign interest since the day of his arrival. He has literally kept open house in his apartment at the Astor House hotel and has interviewed and been interviewed by representatives of all Chinese interests and organizations not to mention many foreigners who have "messages" for his private information.

The American Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce of Natao, and representatives of the Chinese Government Board of Finance have combined in a banquet in Mr. Lamont's honor at the Astor House Hotel on Friday evening, April 2. Arrangements are being made for an attendance of 300. In addition to this dinner, the American bankers in Shanghai entertained in his honor on Thursday when 60 were present. Chinese and American ladies of Shanghai are also planning a function in honor of Mrs. Lamont and next week the Chinese Bankers Association and the American University Club of China are planning luncheons.

Mr. Lamont is a native of the state of New York. He is fifty years of age and is a graduate of Harvard University. He began life as a reporter on the *New York Tribune* and later became secretary and treasurer of the Bankers Trust Company of New York. After serving as vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, he became a member of J. P. Morgan and Company in 1911. He is a director in many of the leading corporations of America. He went to Paris as a member of the American Peace Delegation and it was while in Paris that the proposal was made for the organization of a new consortium of bankers composed of America, Great Britain, France and Japan. He is a member of the well known clubs of New York and recently renewed his interest in journalism by becoming the proprietor of the *New York Evening Post*.

The only public statement that Mr. Lamont has made since his arrival in China was given to the Shanghai newspaper men on March 30:

"I have come to China, so as to get a more accurate impression of economic, financial and political conditions here, as bearing upon American enterprise and investment in the Far East. My mind is entirely open and I shall gladly welcome the opportunities that have been put at my disposal for securing information.

"I do not have to say, that the American public feels a deep friendliness for the people of China."

Union Club Holds Annual Meetings

The annual meeting of the Union Club of China was held Tuesday, March 30, at the club rooms, 18 The Bund, Shanghai. Those present were: P. W. Massey, (British), president; A. W. Burkill (British), J. Harold Dollar (American), and Lo King-kee (Chinese).

The report of the secretary, L. Bliss, sketched the activities of the Club since its opening on October 3, 1919, stating that it was increasing in popularity. The membership was reported to be: Chinese 49, Americans 32, British 76, a total of 222.

The secretary also announced that notice had been given to the organization that they must vacate their present rooms before June 1, due to the coming construction of a new building on the site by the Chartered Bank.

The following members of the new committee of the Club were elected: A. W. Burkhill, E. F. Mackay, P. W. Massey, (British), J. H. Dollar, W. A. B. Nichols, J. B. Powell, (American), and Chu Pao-san, E. Y. Sheng and Lo King-kee, (Chinese). Chu Pao-san, P. W. Massey, and J. Harold Dollar were named for president, and vice presidents, with the power to assume the positions named left to the decision of the men elected.

Following the meeting of the club, an extraordinary general meeting of the body was held at which several rules were altered.

The first ordinary general meeting of the holding corporation, the Union Club Proprietary, Ltd., followed the club meetings. The directors present were: P. W. Massey, A. Brooke Smith, H. A. Murray, Lo King-kee, and W. A. B. Nichols. Many shareholders also attended. The accounts of the club up to December 31, 1919, were read and approved.

The following directors were elected: A. W. Burkhill, F. C. Butcher, P. W. Massey, Chu Pao-san, J. B. Powell, W. A. B. Nichols, and A. Brooke Smith.

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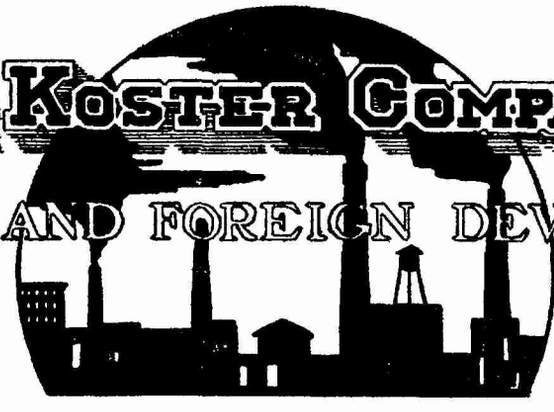

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5,000 French War Brides in America

Bits of information have been gathered here and there about the disillusionment of the war brides from France who married American soldiers. Many short humorous paragraphs appeared in the London and Paris papers last year in regard to the ship which was bringing back sixty-two French brides who couldn't stand it in America and some interesting facts have been gathered on this one subject from authentic sources of information. It is estimated that 6,000 amply covers the total number of bonafide marriages of the whole American army in Europe, of which 5,000 took place in Paris—5,000 out of the 2,000,000 soldiers. In addition to the following information obtained under date of December 31 from the New York office of the America Red Cross, the Young Women's Christian Association, which was the organization appealed to by a distracted army to look after these war brides at the ports of departure to France and seeing them home on transports, places the figure that it has thus far looked after 4,300:

We have met in this port about 5,200 brides (including other than French) in this last year. The first brides came on January 30, 1919, a small group on the *Plattsburgh*. In addition about 300 brides came in on transports entering Newport News, all others having gone through the port of New York.

As far as we know not more than ten or fifteen girls have returned to their homes overseas and in some of these instances it was because of the girl's illness or her parents' illness, or she was accompanied by her husband, as he had found a good business opening in France. I have reason to believe that any girls returning, who had come to this country on transports and been met by us here, would come to our notice in going back to Europe.

In addition to the above number arriving in America, one must include the very few brides who came over "on their own," without waiting for Uncle Sam to bring them. As recorded in the article in the *Public Ledger*, (Philadelphia), these figures would still be a greater compliment to the American women were it so simple to get married in France as in American. No elopements are possible, what with one of the parties obliged to have lived in the same house at least four weeks, the posting of marriage bans at least sixteen days before at the *mairie* and the production of birth certificates to prove that you were born! There are at least sixty French war brides in Philadelphia at the present time, according to the local Red Cross there, and most of them are living in comfortable homes, some living together as they were friends in France. Most of them are lonely as they do not *parler anglais* but the Y. W. C. A. gives one afternoon each week to the study of English and the instructor is Miss Helen Simpson, a French teacher.

Of Special Interest

A son, Sherword Hartman, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reisner of Nanking, on March 12.

Mrs. Arthur Rugh, editor-in-chief of the American Woman's Club annual, departed for Peking on Tuesday, March 30, where she will join her husband who is an attending delegate at the Y. M. C. A. national convention.

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"Women Composers of Great Britian," was the subject of a paper read before the meeting of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club, by Mrs. R.R. Hughes, on Friday afternoon March 26, at the home of Mrs. Tenney, 24 Whangpoo Road. A short program was also given and those participating were: Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Kurt, and Miss Ware.

A staff meeting of the members of the American Woman's Club annual was held at the home of Mrs. Arthur Rugh, editor-in-chief of the annual, 154 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, on Friday afternoon, March 26, from 4 to 6. Tea was served and an informal discussion took place of the details concerning the publication. Among those present were Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the club, Mrs. G. B. Fryer, associate editor, Mesdames Little, Heald, Black, Drake, Squires, Lang, Qunkley, Dadisman, Rogers, Wright, Lacey and the Misses Oldroyd and Powell.

Miss Luella Miner, M. A., Litt. D., Dean of the Women's College of Peking University, was a passenger on the *Empress of Asia*, and disembarked at Tsingtao. Dr. Miner had been absent from China ten months promoting College interests in the United States. The College, formerly the North China Union Women's College, is now affiliated with Peking Christian University, with its Board of Trustees in New York. The College hopes for enlargement through the Interworld Church Movement which has included a large sum for it on its budget, also through its adoption as "sister college" by Wellesley College.

In order to promote advanced missionary preparation and productive missionary scholarships there has been established in connection with the Foreign Service Department of the Union Theological Seminary, three missionary Fellowships yielding annually $750. These are open to either foreign missionaries or to natives of mission lands who have been engaged for a period of years in missionary service. For these five appointments there have been fourty-four applications for the next year. One-third of the number are natives from six foreign countries. The entire list comprises applicants from the following countries: Africa, Ceylon, China, India, Japan, Korea, Persia, Philippines, Porto Rico and Turkey. The three who were selected for the Fellowships are the acting president of the International College, Symna, Turkey; the professor of Philosophy and Religion at Doshisha University, Kyioto, Japan; and the professor of Sociology and Comparative Religion at St. John's University, Shanghai.

The following program was arranged by Miss Mary McConnell and given before the meeting of the Union Church Ladies Society, on Wednesday, March 31:

Canzonetta ..... d'Ambrosio
Russian Lullaby ..... Mlynarski

Mrs. C. D. Dixon

The Enchanted Forest ..... Phillips
I Dreamt That I Was The Wind ..... Phillips

Mrs. Beale

The Blind Ploughman ..... Clarke
The Devout Lover ..... White

Mr. Burman

(Violin Obligato by Mrs. Dixon)

Romance ..... Wagner
Hejne Kati ..... Hubay

Mrs. Dixon

The Star ..... Rogers
The Birthday ..... Cowen

Mrs. Beale

Dorsoiso Mon Gas ..... Botrel
Non Credo ..... Widor
My Faithful Johnny ..... Beethoven

Mrs. Zalsman

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Geo Bronson Rea's Spacious Arguments Exposed

From "The Japan Chronicle" (British)

The last batch of articles in the *Far Eastern Review* in which the new convert, Mr. George Bronson Rea, endeavors to justify his conversion, do little credit to his ingenuity. With infinite verbiage he works round to the Gary position, which is, "Leave it all to Japan, and she will do her best for American interests." There is a very involved argument at first about the impossiblity of competing with Belgian railway plant in price or with French either, when France gets to work on the mines taken from Germany. But somehow Japan could get in all right. Now Japan borrowed sixty million dollars from Britain, and, out of pure friendship for America, spent it in America on materials for the South Manchuria Railway, which, Mr. Rea tells us, is a line of such super-excellence that it is the best advertisement America ever had. Let us have nothing to do with the Consortium therefore but let Japan manage everything, and she will place all the orders for plant, in America. Perhaps she would, but why she should be so altrusitic if she can get the stuff cheaper in France or Belgium is more than we can guess. Mr. Rea does not attempt to shirk the issue regarding the flourishing trade in cotton goods which Americans lost when Japan got thoroughly into control in Manchuria. But what is cotton, after all, says Mr. Rea. The cotton operatives in Britain and Japan are degenerate, he declares, and it is much better for Japan to buy cotton machinery in America and spin with it the raw cotton, the bulk of Japan's imports of which provides such splendidly healthy exercise for the American negroes! In the first place Mr. Rea is characteristically incorrect in stating that Japan gets the bulk of her raw cotton from America. Her imports of America cotton do not even equal in value those from British India, and of course fall considerably behind in bulk. The recent imports into Japan of American cotton machinery, as Mr, Rea must know, have only been made because it was impossible to get it from England whose cotton machinery is greatly preferred in Japanese mills, just as in other lines the American article may be preferred to the British. And as for the argument that it is best to cultivate the healthy export trades and leave the unhealthy ones to competitors, we are reminded of the remark in an American newspaper at the time of the publication of the statistics of the carnage at the battle of Omdurman. It said, "Why, we kill more Pittsburg workmen every year than that!" But it would be tiresome to follow Mr. Rea any further. If he were a Japanese trying to drive a bargain with Americans, there would be nothing to say. His arguments are quite good enough for commercial spell binding, and when a man is trying to do business with us we make allowances for exaggeration and think none the worse of him. But Mr. Rea is trying to "pull the wool over the eyes" of his own countrymen in the Japanese interest, and

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he is so new at the business that he does it very clumsily. If it is Mr. Rea's business to persuade American financial interests to put their China business in Japanese hands that is more than any other concessionaire or advance agent does. He is doing it in the fancy dress of independent journalism that sets people against the whole business.

People of China, Disgusted With Militarism

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The people of China today are getting utterly disgusted with the militarists, and there is reason for it. To state the case plainly, it simply means that the troops under the command of the military leaders have caused very serious trouble to the people, continuously for years, with the tendency getting worse for the future while the people are disgusted with the soldiers first they naturally blame the leaders for their suffering. The natural consequence is that the militarists in China today have a rather bad taste on the tongue of the people. This is the first factor marking the downfall of the military government. Yet the inexplicable thing with the Tuchuns is that they are apparently making use of these very peace-disturbing troops for their own personal protection. What such an action tends to lead to is very plain. These rapacious soldiers will think their robbery and plunder, and they become encouraged in their evil deeds. When the troops come to think it is a part of their program to injure the community in this way, the suffering of the people becomes inconceivable. Only on such basis can we judge the result of Gen. Wu Kwang-sin's adventure in the province of Honan. Tuchun Chao Ti of Honan, believing that Wu would force him out of his post, called for help from other places thus making conditions from bad to worse. We are now face to face with the question: Is the attainment of a single person's ambition more important than the welfare of the people of a whole province? What sins have the Honan people committed, which call for punishment from outside troops? Finally, we must take into consideration the fact that the soldiers of today have already come to look at oppression of the people as their natural right, and the people in consequence, have taken it for granted that it is part of their fate to suffer what the militarists inflict upon them. Alas, that affairs have come to this pass!

Uneasiness About the Sino-Japanese Military Pact

From the "Chung Hua Sin Pao" (Chinese)

That the Peking government has decided to withdraw the troops from Siberia independently at the present juncture is the most opportune thing to do. During the course of international affairs for the past many years, this is the only time the government has followed the right course! But if we study the telegram sent by the Government to the South we are bound to ask some questions concerning it. The telegram says that the military pact has lost its effectiveness, and there is no need to abrogate it. We feel this cannot possibly be correct. In the first place, if the effectiveness of the pact ceases, then it is the simplest thing for the government to make an announcement to the country that there is no more military co-oporation between China and Japan. This will satisfy the yearning of the entire people who have been crying so loudly to have the pact cancelled. In the second place, if the pact is not officially abrogated how can it become non-effect? Was the pact not the result of some official some understanding or agreement when it first came into force? Thus we feel sure there is something behind

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that does not dare to face the sun. We therefore cannot feel easy about this matter until it is properly settled!

Sino-Japanese Military Pact Bar to Internal Peace

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Talk is again current about peace negotiations between the North and the South. Is there anything real in these reports or are they simply empty words created for the sake of arousing a pleasant sensation in the feeling of the people toward the government. We are told the reason for the re-opening of the peace negotiations is because the South has declared that it will concede a lot. Their sole demand is that the North must cancel the military pact with Japan, thus putting the government of China on a complete Chinese basis. Is the North courageous enough to make this clearcut and bold determination? After this pact is nullified will the North never again stretch out the national hands to be bound by other Japanese tendrils? So far as the present circumstances of the country are concerned, all the above questions should be answered in the affirmative! But will the North be able to unify the contending factions in the northern provinces? Will the South be able to do the same? When the peace negotiations are resumed will the North and South be able truly to unite? All these are doubtful questions which are directly connected with the coming negotiations.

Save the Chinese Nation By Industry

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

To save the Nation by industry is a well-worn topic of the day; the subject has been thrashed out on every side and people no longer argue the soundness of the statement. Thus the people are ready to rejoice at the news of every effort to state a new enterprise or open up a new industrial concern. This is a decided proof that the consciousness of the people is keenly alert in matters of material development and industrial revolutions. Such is a decidedly good sign for the progress of the Nation, and the welfare of the people. In the city of Shanghai, since the European war, many factories have been put up. The capitalists of to-day are fixing their eyes on industrial or commercial activities. Take as a concrete illustration: there is the flour business, the cotton industry, banking enterprise and the tobacco or woolen trades, one after the other growing up like mushrooms. All these tend to make the community an active one, and are for the benefit of the people.

Co-operation between China and the West in the Agricultural Development of China

BY G. WEIDMAN GROFF

MR. Hollington K. Tong's article in the *Review* of January 3, on "Importance of Agricultural Development in China," the result of an interview with Mr. Yih Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, is a significant sign of the trend of the present time. That one key to the storehouse of the world's future supply of raw materials for manufacturing and food products, now so badly needed for world reconstruction, is the Chinese people. This has been evident since the closing days of the war. That China is the only key that will unlock the door will never be admitted by other nations for the world still contains other great undeveloped areas. But that China holds the master key, in climate, area and labor, is now keenly felt. In remains to be seen if China can so reorganize her agriculture as not only to give her own people better clothing and food but also to export those products which the world needs. By so doing China can bring great blessings to herself and to the world at large.

China's past history is resplendant with her achievements in agriculture which is the foundation of her stability. And the agricultural industries must likewise be the corners of the superstructure she is now building. Her vast domain and undeveloped areas, her past and present agricultural knowledge and products many of which are still unknown in the West, and the industry of her people all point to the one unmistakable road for China's future development.

China's present opportunity in agriculture is unique. If her statesmen propose to meet the situation time and method of procedure are vital considerations. The opportunity now upon China to enter the world markets for certain raw materials is one which must be grasped within a comparatively short period of time. This time factor automatically determines the method of procedure which China should follow. Mr. Tong's article points to it in unmistakable terms. Agriculture as practiced in China at present cannot be made to meet the world's needs. There must be developed a new type of agriculture which through modern organization will make possible a large increase in China's productive power. But machinery of organization plus farm and manufacturing equipment as seen in the West are not the only requirements for this new type of agriculture. The present intuitive knowledge and painstaking methods of the individual

Chinese farmer must be preserved. This means that the old agriculture as represented in China must blend with the new as represented in the West. And from this blending of forces there will come production on a scale the world has not yet known. The only way to accomplish so great an end is by the hearty co-operation of Chinese and foreign technical and agricultural experts in a thorough study of the products of the country, in their adaptability to home and foreign markets and in the methods applicable for their increased production.

China has abundant labor, skilled in agriculture, but unfortunately she utilizes it to little advantage because of her lack of organized knowledge regarding extensive production and possible markets. The efficiency of her strict economy of plant food and of her intensive agriculture is largely lost because of her inferior credit system to which her rural population is at present bound; and because of her likin and custom tolls which discourage both local and foreign trade. Her lack of transportation, police protection, rural organization and colonization are all hindering factors in her agricultural development. The situation in which China's industrious rural communities now find themselves, in the face of such vast opportunities opening before them, is indeed pathetic. The Chinese farmer, though conservative, is willing to be led if shown a way to increased production and new markets. The great question now before China is from whence shall this needed leadership come.

But suppose it were granted that a satisfactory solution of China's problem of finance, transportation and internal affairs could be arrived at within the next decade. What of the technical leadership necessary for her agricultural awakening which must likewise come within that period if China is to meet her present opportunity. Comparatively few of China's returned students have been trained in either the productive or industrial phase of agriculture. Within the country there are at present no great agricultural institutions, such as we find in the West, turning out the thousands of young men which every State now finds necessary for its rural development. There are a number of Chinese-western institutions projecting such courses. It is through these institutions that Chinese and western experts can co-operate in the most efficient study and development of China's agricultural resources. These institutions are in a peculiar position to digest and assimilate the best agricultural practices of both the old Chinese civilization and those of the more recent western development. As such they should receive the hearty support of both western and Chinese interest; and through these institutions Chinese and foreign experts can most quickly arrive at a practical solution to the varied phases of the new awakening. In these institutions they can most quickly train young Chinese, who by projecting their lives into the rural communities, the heart and life of China will win for the country her future greatness.

In view of the increased interest in the agriculture of China, and in those regions of south-eastern Asia in which the Cantonese and Fuhkienese people have been so instrumental in the recent awakening, it is imperative that these Chinese-western institutions of learning shall concentrate upon agriculture and the related industries and shall formulate a policy which shall enable them, through their graduates, to serve the rural communities in this unprecedented period of change and opportunity. In this agricultural work

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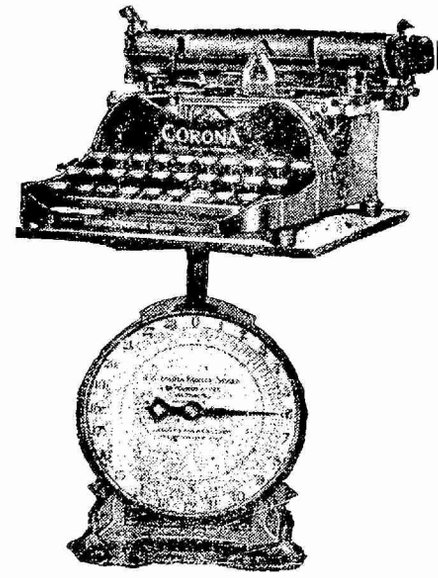

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these institutions are faced with a scientific, a business and an educational problem. In formulating their policy they must keep in mind the relative importance of the many phases of the work which they should undertake. They will find that in adapting their program to the regions which they serve, there are no established precedents anywhere in the world which they can strictly follow.

The program must of necessity be largely an educational one. But in order to make this educational program most effective it must be also industrial. This industrial phase of education in China is one of the most important and can best be introduced through agriculture. To install this work these Chinese-western institutions must establish model industrial undertakings. But before this is done it must be remembered that the satisfactory development of the educational and industrial program demands, first of all, investigational and experimental undertakings in the various farm and manufacturing industries most promising for the regions in question. That which the Chinese of the past have done along these lines, and that which they are now doing, must be as fully studied as that which the western world has accomplished.

The past centuries of experience in agriculture through which the Chinese have passed, and the many interesting methods which they now follow, will cause the western world to watch these Chinese-western institutions of learning in China with great interest as they develop their investigational and experimental program. Western scientific and business interests should eventually be willing to provide some of the support necessary for a staff of well qualified men to make this study. While these experts are making their studies Chinese students should be in training and working hand in hand with them in this important phase of the work. No institutions in China are so well fitted for this blending of western and eastern forces as are these institutions already so firmly established in the life of the Chinese people and which are already established in nearly all of the large centers of China. But China must give full moral and financial support to these institutions if the task is to be accomplished. The successful preservation of the work of these men, Chinese and foreign, together with that of alumni and students, will depend upon a series of publications and text books. This need these institutions must be ready to meet. Their ultimate success in serving the mass of Chinese farmers will depend upon an extension program of no small magnitude. To this field they must attract the Chinese people through the Chinese Church and the Chinese government.

Co-operation between China and the West in the agricultural development of China is a practicable suggestion as outlined in the words of Mr. Yih. "In my opinion, it would be well advised, first of all, to invite foreign technical and agricultural experts to China to undertake an investigation of the agricultural condition together with the Chinese experts who are well acquainted with it." The medium through which these men do their work will largely determine its permanency and ultimate gain to the people of China and to the world at large. There are in China to-day

institutions of learning whose experience, ideals and organizations peculiarly fit them for this task. Through them the best of both the old and the new can be studied and preserved for the new order. Through them the rural communities can most readily be reached and modern ideas most efficiently carried into effect. In these college communities both western and Chinese workers will find congenial surroundings for themselves and their families and thereby guarantee their best work. And most important of all a Chinese leadership will be raised up for permanent service to the farmers of China.

An American Chamber Of Commerce Formed In Hankow

REPRESENTATIVES of the American firms and other business interests in Hankow met in the American Consulate General on March 4th to consider informally the advisability of establishing a chamber of commerce. There were seventeen present at the meeting; all those invited attended. P. S. Heintzleman, American Consul-General, Hankow, was ex-officio chairman of the preliminary meeting. He stated that in his opinion the volume of American trade in the district and the number of American firms in Hankow called for such an organization. The various ways in which a chamber of commerce could prove of practical benefit to its members and to American commerce and other interests in general were described. A number of instances were cited where questions affecting American trade and American national interests in China had been taken up with beneficial results by the chambers at Shanghai and Tientsin. There was a general discussion in which all participated. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of the establishment of a chamber and a motion to that effect was carried unanimously. A committee on ways and means was then named to communicate with the American chambers in China for copies of their by-laws and rules and other pertinent materials, upon the basis of which the committee was to draw up by-laws for the local chamber and then submit them with recommendations, to a general meeting to be called later of all Americans interested.

A general meeting was held in the Consulate General on March 17, 1920. There were 29 in attendance, representing all the American business and other interests in Hankow and Wuchang. The report of the committee on ways and means was received and acting on this report a chamber of commerce was formally organized. During the discussion on the question one or two persons expressed themselves as being in favor of forming a branch of the Shanghai chamber. It was the general consensus of opinion, however, that it would be better to have a separate distinct chamber at Hankow, and the vote on a motion to this effect was all but unanimous. The draft by-laws and rules for the new chamber as submitted by the committee were adopted with a few amendments, following which there was an election of officers and an executive committee.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, which is composed of all of the 20 or more commercial firms and other American interests in the port, has as its primary object the establishment of closer relations among American merchants as well as between American and foreign, and American and Chinese commercial houses; the organization, through coming in contact with the other chambers of the district, is expected to bring about an increase in mutual commercial understanding between American merchants and those of the various other nationalities interested in import and export trade with the United States. With an American Chamber of Commerce, Hankow is now in line with Shanghai, Tientsin, and other large centers of American commercial influence abroad, and has an official body representing American business interests; the chamber at Hankow expects to cooperate to the fullest extent with the other American chambers in China and elsewhere as well as with the local foreign and native chambers. The officers are representative business men and the executive committee is composed of strong men, so that the chamber may be expected to accomplish definite worth-while results along the lines indicated.

The officers of the Chamber are: president, Hunter Mann of Messrs. L. C. Gillespie and Sons; vice-president, C. B. Horner of the Robert Dollar Company; secretary, P. P. Clover of the Standard Oil Company. The Executive Committee consists of the president and the vice-president, ex-officio members, and in addition the following: G. R. Henkel of the China and Java Export Company; J. J. Cobbs of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company; R. W. Hamlet of the Standard Oil Company; and Theodore Carlesen of the Asia Banking Corporation.

Hankow, March 27, 1920.

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British Foreign Office Studying Conditions Abroad

The American Chamber of Commerce in London is informed that a committee has been appointed by the British Foreign Office to consider the best methods for promoting unification of interests among Britons living abroad.

The most popular methods advocated are the registration of British subjects, encouragement of British schools, chambers of commerce, local British journals, and British clubs. British commercial interests are reported to be desirous that some steps should be taken in this direction, provided there is no danger of official interference with the co-operation at present existing among British foreign trade circles.

Owing to the lack of cohesion between British chambers of commerce abroad, it is suggested that these should be brought into direct relation with the Department of Overseas Trade; also that a central organization should be formed in London under the aegis of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

New Bank as Medium to Promote British Trade

The American Chamber of Commerce in London is informed that a new banking scheme of an international character is impending, with the object of extending banking facilities to British trade in foreign countries. This new concern will bear the title of the Peninsular & Oriental Banking Corporation Ltd., with Lord Inchcape, whose interests in the P. & O. shipping line are well known, as chairman. In addition, Lloyd's Bank, the London Country & Westminister, and the National & Provincial Bank of England will take a participating interest in the new venture, though the American Chamber understands that applications from the stock-holders of the P. & O. shipping company will be given preference.

The authorized capital of the corporation is placed at £5,000,000 (£2,000,000 paid up), with the head office located in London. It is intended, says the Chamber, to open branches of the Corporation at all the ports where the P. & O. company and its allied steamship lines operate, including Shanghai, which means that the influence of the new bank will practically extend all over the world.

In order to avoid having an adverse influence on the new issues of the British government bonds, it has been arranged to defer the formal flotation of the bank stock until April. The American Chamber understands that the proposed development is one of great importance and that the possibilities for the new bank are very promising.

Standardization of Report Quotations

A conference was recently held in New York for the purpose of standardizing the quotations used in the export trade of the United States, according to *The Financial and Trade Review* of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The Australian and London Chambers of Commerce have favored standardization of export

quotations and the conference was attended by members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Export Association, National Association of Manufacturers, and other prominent bodies.

As a result of the deliberation, the following terms were defined and adopted. In the report a detailed description of the reciprocal rights and duties of seller and buyer under each quotation is given. A summary of these definitions follows:

F. O. B. (Named point). The seller's obligation is to load the goods on cars at the place of shipment. His responsibility ends when this has been accomplished.

F. O. B. (Named point) Freight Prepaid to (Named Seaboard Point). Here the seller's responsibility for loss or damage also ends upon loading at the point of shipment. The quotation merely calls upon him to pay freight to the seaboard point.

F. O. B. (Named point) Freight Allowed. In this instance the responsibility of the seller is the same. Instead of paying transportation charges, however, the buyer pays and deducts the amount from the invoice.

F. O. B. Cars (Named Seaboard Point). The seller is responsible for loss or damage up to the time of arrival at the point of destination.

F. O. F. Cars (Named Seaboard Point) L. C. L. This quotation for less than carload lots entails the same responsibility to the seller as the one preceding.

F. O. B. Cars (Named Seaboard Point). Lighterage Free. The seller is responsible for the goods until their arrival at destination, and in addition pays the lighterage charges.

F. A. S. (Named Seaboard Point). The seller is responsible for the goods until they are placed alongside ship. If the goods are too heavy for ship's tackle, the buyer pays cost of hoisting.

F. O. B. Vessel (Named Seaboard Point). The seller undertakes to deliver the goods on board the vessel and is responsible for them until delivery is made.

C. and F. (Named Foreign Port). The seller is responsible for the goods up to the time of their delivery alongside ship, and for transportation charges to the foreign port. The buyer pays the cost of unloading at the foreign port.

C. I. F. (Named Foreign Port). The seller's responsibility for loss or damage ends with the delivery of the goods alongside vessel at the seaboard point of shipment. In addition to this he pays the freight charges and insures the goods for the buyer's account.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Frazar and Company have selected Seattle as the city for the opening of their first office of the Pacific Coast of the United States, according to *The Export and Shipping Journal.* This port was selected, the publication says, because of its advantageous position.

The ninth semi-annual report of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Banks, Ltd., has just been published. The statement shows the total assets and liabilities to be $10,310,486.51. The profit for the half year ending December 31, 1919, is placed at $143,396.40.

To contradict the reports of enormous holdings of raw silk in the United States, the Silk Association of America through its statistical bureau announced on February 1 that the product held in warehouses in New York amounted to 68,000 bales, and that in the possession of manufacturers 25,000 bales.

The cutting down of the appropriation for trade commissioners in foreign countries of the United States from $1,658,000 to $490,000 in the Committee on Appropriations of the House has met with a united storm of protest from the Secretary of Commerce, the manufacturers and exporters of the United States.

The steel market in the United States during the middle of February stood at as high a point as during the crest of the war demand, according to the *New York Commercial.* Transportation is given as the worst handicap to production coupled with coal and coke shortages. The general shortage showed no signs of improvement and if anything was worse.

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In order to bring the industries of the United States graphically before the eyes of the people of the Orient, a company, the Industrial Travelogue Tours Company, has been organized in Seattle to film industries and exhibit them in the principal cities of the Far East. A series of films showing manufacturing plants in operation and other phases of industry of interest for export trade will be made.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., was held Thursday, March 25, in the board room of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Shanghai. The profit for the year past was shown as F. 589,868.45, an increase of approximately F. 300,000 over the year previous. A dividend of Tls 0.25 a share was declared, making a total of Tls. 0.75 a share for the year. W. S. Jackson and H. H. Girardet were reelected directors and the appointment of W. W. Cox and A. J. Welch to the board confirmed.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Company was held Thursday afternoon, March 25, at the offices of Gibb, Livingston and Company, Shanghai. Plans were announced to build forty-three houses for the junior members of the staffs of several firms on the Jessfield Estate No. 21, of the company. The reserve was reported at Tls. 1,000,000. A final dividend of five percent on the paid up capital was authorized. E. C. Pearce was reelected as a director and the appointment of C. G. S. Mackie, E. C. Richards and H. E. Arnold.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., was held Tuesday, March 30, at the offices of the company, Shanghai. The net profit for the year was reported at Tls. 389,093.40, which added to a balance carried forward of Tls. 55,642.10, and less Tis. 86,250, the sum of an interim dividend, gave a total of Tls. 358,485.50 to be disposed of. A final dividend of 30/-was declared, a bonus of 20/-ordered, and the remainder distributed to reserve funds, charitable purposes and carried forward. L. J. Cubit was re-elected to the board of directors.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—During the past week there has been no decided change in the fundamental condition of the market and fluctuations were due principally to speculative causes; the easy tendency of prices which prevailed during the previous week being in keeping with the general conditions of the market. As to the question of consumption, nothing bearish has come to light.

Yarn.—The outlook is the brightest in the history of the trade with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come.

A decision of considerable moment to Chinese mills has been arrived at by the authorities in Peking,

and that is the waiving of the interval revenue, or interport duty, on cotton, to come into effect on the 1st day of April.

For years past the management of foreign mills have made representations to the foreign ministers at Peking to this end, and happily their efforts have been brought to fruition.

This effects a saving to the mills on cotton purchased from other treaty ports of Haikwan Tael cents 52 or 57 Shanghai tael cents per picul, and as the export duty to foreign countries remains unchanged, it places imported yarn at a distinct disadvantage.

From the above it will be seen that whatever views are entertained as to the ultimate course of prices for cotton, a conservative policy appears to be desirable. The situation continues to hinge on future developments (especially the trend of "Silver") and our opinion is that the chances for successful future operations lies on the cautious side.

Liverpool, March 17, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....86.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....16.75 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....28.17 ,,
,, ,, ,, May .....25.10 ,,
,, ,, ,, July.....24.22 ,,

Market :—Easier.

New York, March 25, 1920.

New York Market :—

Spot.....41.50 Cents
May .....38.15 ,,
July. .....35.57 ,,
October .....32.11 ,,

Market :—Easier.

Bombay, March 19, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach..... Rps. 506 per Khandy

Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 33.00
Tungchow Spot..... ,, 32.75
,, April/May/June ,, 33.25
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 28.50
,, M-Ginned, Spot ,, 28.50

Tone of the Market :—Steady.

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The New York silk market continues very dull with prices, tending downward. The contemplated curtailment of bank credits is being put in force resulting in a reduction of speculation. Anticipating a decline, speculators are offering stocks more freely.

In sympathy with the New York Market, local Steam Filature Reelers are inclined to consider lower prices. Orders, even at low prices, are, however, not forth coming on account of the overbought position of some buyers.

No interest is shown in Tsatlees or Tussahs.

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Market Chops ..... ,, 510
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops..... ,, 940
,, ,, ,, Market Chops..... ,, 890
China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops.. ,, 1350
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops ..... ,, 1300
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 1230
Tsatlee Filatures "Pegasus 1-2-3"..... .... ,, 885
Tsatlee Filatures "K K Mars 1" ..... ,, 835

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 31st, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—Since our last circular silver in London has fluctuated between 71⅛ and 72⅛ pence, both ready and forward, and to-day it stands at the latter quotation. The local T/T rate on London has remained stationary ae 7/4.

During the period under review the local market has been very quiet and the volume of business small. Gold Dollar rates have eased off in sympathy with the decline in the New York/London cross-rate, which according th latest advices is quoted at 388½, and at the close of the market to-day the best rate obtainable for T/T was 140. On the other hand sterling T/T was steady at 7/4 to June.

The foreign banks will be closed for the Easter Holidays from the 2nd to 5th April inclusive.

The local stock of Sycee, Bar Silver, Mexican and Chinese Dollars total approximately Taels 52,500,000 detailed as follows.

Sycee and Bar Silver Taels 37,860,000 or roughly 4¾ lakhs down since this day last week. Mexican and Chinese Dollars stand at $19,950,000 or nearly 18 lakhs up. The stock of U. S. dollars remains unchanged at $1,002,000.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thurs. Mar. 25	Friday Mar. 26	Sat. Mar. 27	Monday Mar. 29	Tues. Mar. 30	Wed. Mar. 31
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	7/6.963	7/4 7/3	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
D/Dfts. ,,	—	7/4¼ 7/3¼	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼
4m/s ,,	—	7/4½ 7/3½	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½
T/T India	304.370	311½ 308	303½	303½	303½	308	314
T/T France	1,965.000	2130 2110	2055	2055	2055	2090	2125
T/T N. Y.	140.796	124 141	141	143	145	143	142
T/T H'kong	67.889	68½ 68½	68½	68½	67½	67½	67½
T/T Japan	32.917	33 33½	33	33	33	33	32½
T/T Batavia	360.630	357 353½	357	357	365	370	370
T/T Straits	30.750	31½ 31⅞	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	7/11.463	7/8½ 7/7½	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½
6m/s ,, ,,	8/0.713	7/9¾ 7/8¼	7/9¼	7/9¾	7/9¾	7/9¾	7/9¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	7/8¾ 7/7¾	7/8¾	7/8¾	7/8¾	7/8¾	7/8¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s Bills F. Crs.,D/A,D/P	2,115.000	2280 2260	2205	2205	2205	2240	2275
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	150.796	152 151	151	153	155	153	152
4m/s ,, Docs	—	152¾ 151¾	150¾	153¾	155¾	153¾	152¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	71½	72⅛	71	71⅛	71⅝	72⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 160.40	Tls. 157.80	Tls. 160.20	Tls. 161.80	Tls. 161.50	Tls. 160.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.5625	73.525	73.525	73.45	73.475	73.475
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2½%	4%	4%	3½%	4½%	4%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	6 %	London on Paris	T/T 57.90
Bank of France rate of discount	5 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 5 ¾%	New York on London	T/T 3.88½
,, ,,	4 m/s. 5 ⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/3½
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 5/0
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/3¾

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New Books and Publications

The Next War

The Awakening of Asia, by H. M. Hyndman. New York: Boni & Liveright.

MANY eminent persons have said that Asia, the competition between the great nations for Asian markets and for the command of Asian resources—mineral, agricultural and industrial—was the real cause of the Great War. In the case of Germany this ambition found expression in the Berlin-Bagdad dream. In the case of Great Britain it was embodied in the Cape Colony-Cairo-Russia-Bombay scheme. The dream has been shattered, but the scheme is about to reach fruition. As a result of victory Great Britain's mastery over Asia is so complete as to make an extension of the scheme to Pekin not only possible but probable. Asia and Asiatic affairs are thus destined to play a definite part in the future policies of the great powers. Of the latter really there are only two left—Great Britain and the United States. Whatever ambitions France and Italy may have, their influence on world politics will be extremely small, if they will have any. That, however, cannot be said of Japan. Japan has a Monroe Doctrine of her own which is bound to come into conflict with the world hegemony of Great Britain. At present Great Britain, the United States and Japan are allies. A really earnest effort, based on mutual interests and motivated by different reasons is being made in the Chancellories of the countries to do everything possible not to let the alliance weaken, at least in appearance. The clash of interests, however, is so obvious that those who have the mental capacity and the will to read the undercurrents of political and economic life in these nations, have no difficulty in predicting that sooner or later a conflict is inevitable. It is not to the interest of Japan to precipitate the conflict. In any conflict beween Japan and either of the other two powers, Japan has no chance of success. The capitalistic and imperialistic elements of Great Britain and the United States are already engaged in creating an atmosphere of mutual good will and are banking on an alliance of these two countries against Japan, if she is ever rash enough to start a quarrel. It is difficult to say what is in the minds of the Japanese statesmen. As a rule they keep their own counsel. But this much may safely be said—that they are not unmindful of the rock ahead and must be taking steps against the dangers of the future. Under the circumstances it may not be altogether wild to think that Asia is likely to be the theater of the next great war. All thinking Asians are looking forward to that contingency, some with hope, others with fear. Right thinking Europeans and Americans who do not believe in the right of nations to exploit others, may well look upon the contingency with dismay. Anyway, being supposedly free peoples and in a position to determine what their respective countries will or will not do, they are expected to be well informed on what the situation in Asia is today, how it has reached the present stage and how it is likely to develop in the near future. In this task they will be substantially aided by the book Mr. Hyndman has written on Asia.

The book was written during the war. It was held up by the censor for more than two years and naturally does not deal with the changes brought about by the victory. This does not, however, in any way affect the usefulness of the publication. Mr. Hyndman is absolutely right in saying that now more than ever before "Europeans and Americans are prepared to consider the relations of the white races to Asiatics as demanding very careful study. That Japan should be fully represented at the Peace Conference as one of the great powers of the world, and that China and India, with their joint population of some seven hundred million people, should claim the right to make themselves heard at the same gathering of the nations, are events which can not be overlooked. Asia, indeed, seems destined to play a still greater part in the future than she has played in the past. It is important, therefore, for the English-speaking peoples, to whom I primarily address myself, that they should recognize this at once. Self-determination and justice for all races can not be confined to Europe or America."

In addition to a general survey of the relations of Europe and Asia in the past, during the course of which Mr. Hyndman very pertinently points out the debt which European nations and civilizations owe to Asia and her peoples, Mr. Hyndman deals also with the development of European influence and powers in India, China and Japan. His general conclusion is thus summed up:

"When I first began my studies of the influence of the white man in the Far East, I was of the opinion that this influence had been almost wholly beneficial. It was only by degrees that I was forced to the conviction that European interference, European trade interests, European religious propaganda, European administration and European domination had been almost wholly harmful. Such reforms, that is to say, as we had introduced in the early days of our intercourse with the great civilized peoples of Asia, counted for little or nothing in comparison with the mischief we have wrought."

The detailed examination of European operations in India and China amply justify the conclusion and can any honest man, studying the question in an impartial and unbiased frame of mind and looking at it from the point of view of general humanity, possibly come to any other? Yet there are statesmen, great and small, honest and dishonest, who still talk of the "burdens of civilization" and delude and deceive themselves, as well as the world, that a kind Providence has imposed upon them the duty of civilizing the rest of the world at the point of the bayonet, with beer, brandy, bomb and the factory as the standards of their great mission.

In the growth of Japanese imperialism Mr. Hyndman sees a menace to the liberties of China and the

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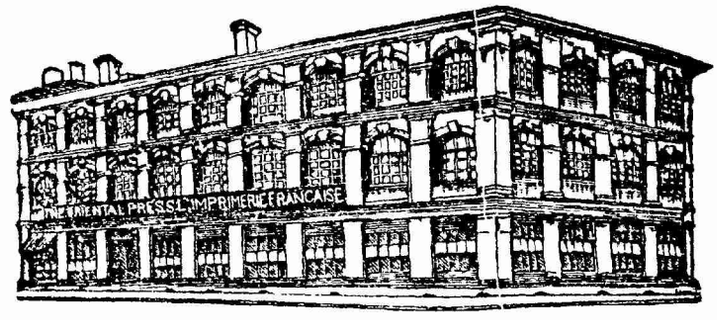

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peace of Asia, though he has the fairmindedness of seeing and saying that in taking advantage of her opportunities she has been neither."

Mr. Hyndman's study is the most powerful exposure of the pretensions of the white man in Asia. It is marked by that fairness of spirit, honesty of purpose and virility of pen which have made Mr. Hyndman one of the molding influences of present day British public life.—*From the New Republic.*

LAJPAT RAI.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. G. J. Tansey, St. Louis; Miss M. Pittman, St. Louis; Miss M. Sheppard, Philadelphia; H. Rostron, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kitchin; Mr. and Mrs. G. Van Wereke, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gorman, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. W. Theodore, London; Maj. P. Martin; H. P. Ferguson, Seattle; H. C. Rowson, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wooding, New York; P. H. Chalkley, New York; Miss J. B. Ross, New York; A. R. Blinks, Vancouver; Capt. J. McDowell; J. Fleming, Vancouver; R. E. McFalls, Peking; P. P. Corbett; Mr. and Mrs. F. Hunt, Chicago; P. Makenshin, New York; C. D. Happer, New York; T. C. Corner, Harbin; S. S. Marshall, Tientsin; Mrs. E. O. Drake; L. A. Carter, Philadelphia; Miss Carter, Philadelphia; L. Robinson, Boston; Miss Sonnberg, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. C. Barker, Seattle; W. Williams, Seattle; R. S. Anderson; M. Lautman, Pittsburgh; Mrs. L. Elwood; Miss Wheelright; Dr. A. L. Talbot, New York; Mrs. J. M. Brickart, New York; Miss E. Campbell, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Schrolder; H. E. Metcalf; K. Eager; N. L. Rohrer; Miss M. Rohrer; Mrs. V. Hall, London; Mr. and Mrs. H. Pearman, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. Van De Jongh, San Francisco; H. Lanfer, New York; Leo. Phillips, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Callow, Cleveland; H. L. Harkness; Mrs. J. B. Cousins, New York; Miss C. Cousins, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stearns, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wiggins; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bruce; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pond; Mr. and Mrs. Harriman; Miss Harriman; L. Harriman; H. L. Sill, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ward, Philadelphia; Miss F. M. Dixon, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. M. Skeiler; Capt. C. Skeiler; Mrs. M. T. Leonard; Mr. and Mrs. H. Goodwin, New York; M. K. Kellogg.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: B. J. Baldwin, London; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Vonzanan, Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Schamhart, Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. Jourie, Paris; Daniel Lays, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Starling, Nanking; A. Lester, Hongkong; O. Ruet, Paris; F. Simon, Tongshan; Capt. Chas. Swain; San Francisco; Kengelbachen, Yokohama; Chas. D. McIntosh; R. Stenley Smith; A. E. Mullen, U. S. A.; L. M. Kimberlin, California; C. W. Markley, U. S. A.; Mr. E. Peree, Belgium; Mr. and Mrs. Eugen de Rubine; G. G. Droste, Holland; Joh Kohke, Hongkong; H. Habersatt, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Burch, Minneapolis; F. B. Scott, New York; W. H. Brichenongh, Manchester; Capt. J. C. Brooke, Vladivostok; Colonel Rumsza, Harbin; Major Chlusewiez, Harbin; Piechowski, Harbin; Mrs. M. A. Booth, Peking; Maswell Chaplin, Nanking; L. H. Benggencate, Nanking; Clement Donenias, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warman, Hongkong; Dr. G. J. M. Hengeveld; Mr. and Mrs. J. Simon; L. Gershchnich, Kobe; H. Marx, San Francisco; D. Liegh, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. Von Alberda, Dairen; Miss Alice E. Munroe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Katherine Munroe; Miss G. Munroe.

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The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

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DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings;

March 27, 1920; No. 964 (By the Commissioner) U. S. vs. V. R. Moore; on plea of guilty to operating motorcycle without license; on charge of reckless driving.

" 29, " Cause No. 888, Marcantile Bank of India v. Caravel; on motion for continuance; Robert T. Bryan, Jr., Esq., for the motion; R. C. F. Masters, Esq., *contra*.

" 29, " Cause No. 965 (By the Commissioner) U. S. v. W. J. Long; on charge of vagrancy; testimony of complaining witness and others heard.

" 29, " Cause No. 965 (By the Commissioner) U. S. v. R. C. Graham; on charge of vagrancy; testimony of complaining witness and others heard.

" 29, " Cause No. 967 (By the Commissioner) U. S. v. W. R. Personette; on plea of guilty of being drunk and disorderly.

" 29, " Cause No. 968 (By the Commissionr) U. S. v. Mark G. Bellamy; on plea of guilty of being drunk and disorderly; on charge of threatening to do great bodily harm.

" 31, " Cause No. 960, U. S. v. Carver et al.; arraignment of defendants Carver and Beck; plea of not guilty to charge of robbery; trial set for April 1, at 3 P. M.

" 31, " Cause No. 888, Mercantile Bank of India v. Caravel Co.; hearing on the merits; R. C. F. Masters, Esq., for plaintiff; Robert T. Bryan, Jr., Esq., for defendant; testimony taken of plaintiff's witnesses N. C. Wilson, N. E. B. Ezra, J. V. White, H. N. White, George E. Tucker and H. C. Gulland; plaintiff allowed to amend petition by April 6; continued for deposition of defendant's witness Meyersohn; defendant to serve interrogatories by April 7; plaintiff to serve cross-interrogatories by April 10.

April 1, 1920; Cause No. 960, U. S. v. Boldish et al.; trial of defendants Carver and Beck; District attorney for prosecution; Ferno J. Shuhl Esq., contra; testimony taken of prosecution's witnesses Carroll, Goldenberg, Wells, and the accused; cause taken under advisement.

Judgments and Orders:

March 27, 1920; Cause No. 964, U. S. v. V. R. Moore; fine.

" 29, " Cause No. 965, U. S. v. W. J. Long; security ordered.

" 29, " Cause No. 966, U. S. v. R. C. Graham; security ordered.

" 29, " Cause No. 967, U. S. v. W. R. Personette; fine.

" 29, " Cause No. 968, U. S. v. Bellamy; sentence.

" 30, " Cause No. 965, U. S. v. W. J. Long, defendant committed for trial; bail fixed.

" 30, " Cause No. 966, U. S. v. R. C. Graham, defendant committed for trial; bail fixed.

Assignments for Hearing:

April 5, 1920 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 945, Fearon, Daniels & Co., vs. Robert Festus Hall.

" 7, " " Cause No. 806, Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar Co.

" 8, " " Cause No. 911, Barkley Co. v. Young.

" 8, " " Cause No. 912, Barkley Co. v. Young.

" 8, " " Cause No. 923, Young, v. Barkley Co., Inc.

" 8, " " Cause No. 924, Young v. Barkley Co.

" 15, " " Cause No. 936, Dowler, Forbes & Co. v. Liberty Steel Products Co.

Miscellaneous Filings

March 26, 1920, Cause No. 798, A. T. Steele vs. American Trading Co. Defendant's reply brief.

" 26, " Cause No. 963, U. S. vs. R. C. Graham and W. J. Long; Writ.

" 27, " Cause No. 964, U. S. vs. V. R. Moore; Complaint.

" 29, " Cause No. 965, U. S. vs. W. J. Long; Affidavit.

" 29, " Cause No. 966, U. S. vs. R. C. Graham; Affidavit.

" 29, " Cause No. 945, Fearon, Daniel & Co., vs. Robert Festus Hall; Answer.

" 29, " Cause No. 967, U. S. vs. W. R. Personette; Complaint.

" 29, " Cause No. 968, U. S. vs. Mark G. Bellamy; Affidavit and Writ.

" 29, " Cause No. 920, In re Estate of Francis B. Shaw; Inventory.

" 29, " Cause No. 912, The Barkley Co. Inc., vs. George E. Young; Notice of Motion.

" 29, " Cause No. 911, The Barkley Co., vs. George E. Young; Notice of Motion.

" 29, " Cause No. 923, George E. Young vs. The Barkley Co. Inc.; Notice of Motion.

" 29, " Cause No. 924, George E. Young vs. The Barkley Co; Notice of Motion.

" 29, " Cause No. 806, The Oriental Press vs. The Robert Dollar Co.; Notice of Motion.

" 29, " Cause No. 936, Dowler, Forbes & Co., (China) Ltd., vs. The Liberty Steel Products Co., Inc.; Notice of Motion.

" 29, " Articles of Incorporation of Thomas W. Simmons & Co. (China) Inc.

" 30, " Cause No. 689, In re Estate of Hans Jensen Von Qualen, Deceased; Receipt from Canton Christian College as beneficiary.

" 30, " Cause No. 969, U. S. vs. Joseph Carver, et al; Information.

" 30, " Cause No. 965, U. S. vs. W. J. Long; Order.

" 31, " Cause No. 969, In re estate of George T. Hornbuckle, Deceased; Report of Death and Inventory.

March 31, 1920, Cause No. 970, In re Estate of Edmund William Kingsland Gifford, deceased; Petition and Bond of Administrator.

" 31, " Cause No. 971, In re Estate of William A. Marshall, Deceased; Inventory and Schedule of Debts.

Minutes of Regular Session at Canton held, according to law and pursuant to notice, at the American Consulate General, Shameen, commencing Saturday, March 20, 1920.

Hearings:

Court opened at 9 a.m. on said date.

The following causes were called and heard:

Cause No. 925, In re Last Will and Testament of John Myers Swan, Deceased; hearing on application to convert the personal estate into cash.

Cause No. 698, In re Last Will and Testament of Hans Jensen von Qualen, Deceased; hearing on application for construction of Will.

Monday, March 22, 1920.

Cause No. 767, Shewan, Tomes & Co., v. Paget; hearing on the merits.

Cause No. 698. In re Last Will and Testament of Hans Jensen von Qualen, Deceased; hearing continued on application for construction of will; testimony of Rev. Herman O. T. Burkwall taken.

Tuesday, March 23, 1920.

Cause No. 698, In re Last Will and Testament of Hans Jensen von Qualen, Deceased; hearing continued on application for construction of Will.

At 4.45 p.m. the Court adjourned sine die.

Judgments and Orders:

March 22, 1920, Cause No. 767, Shewan, Tomes & Co., v. Paget; judgment on the pleadings.

March 22, 1920, Cause No. 925, In *re* Last Will and Testament of John Myers Swan, Deceased; Leave to sell personalty and order to deposit proceeds.

March 23, 1920, Cause No. 698, In *re* Last Will and Testament of Hans Jensen von Qualen, Deceased; order to pay bequest to trustee.

March 23, 1920, In *re* Appointment of Joseph C. Nardini as Deputy Clerk at Canton; Order.

March 23, 1920, In *re* Appointment of William R. Lynch as Deputy United States Marshal at Canton; Order.

Miscellaneous Filings

March 20, 1920, Cause No. 698, In *re* Last Will and Testament of Hans Jensen von Qualen, Deceased; receipt from John Lee as beneficiary.

March 20, 1920, Cause No. 925, In *re* Last Will and Testament of John Myers Swan, Deceased; application for leave to convert the personal estate.

March 22, 1920, Cause No. 767, Shewan, Tomes & Co., v. Paget; Answer.

March 22, 1920. Cause No. 925, In *re* Estate of John Myers Swan, Deceased; Supplemental Inventory; Oath to Original Inventory.

March 22, 1920, Cause No. 698, In *re* Last Will and Testament of Hans Jensen von Qualen, Deceased, designation of trustee and petition.

March 23, 1920, Cause No. 698, In *re* Last Will and Testament of Hans Jensen von Qualen, Deceased; trustee's bond; testimony.

March 23, 1920, In *re* Appointment of Joseph C. Nardini as Deputy Clerk at Canton; bond.

March 23, 1920, In *re* Appointment of William R. Lynch as Deputy Marshal at Canton; bond.

March 23, Cause No. 698, In *re* Last Will and Testament of Hans Jensen von Qualen, Deceased; receipt from Berlin Mission as beneficiary.

James P. Connolly
Clerk United States Court for China.

Attest, CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

THE UNITED STATES vs. CHARLES A. ENGELBRACHT

(*Criminal Cause No. 33; filed October 25, 1909.*)*

SYLLABUS

1.—**Legislation:** *Procedure*: *The Consular Court Regulations* of 1864 and later still govern the procedure of American Courts in China except so far as the Judge of this Court has exercised his statutory "authority** to modify and supplement" them.

2.—:—: Such Regulations prevail even over inconsistent acts of Congress not expressly relating to this jurisdiction.

3.—:—: *The limitation of criminal proceedings* prescribed by sec. 82 of said Regulations, and not the shorter one of Rev. Stats. sec. 1044, applies here.

4.—: *Exegesis*: The maxim *Expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, applied.

Arthur Bassett, U. S. District attorney for the prosecution.

F. M. Brooks, Esq., *contra*.

THAYER J.:

This is a criminal proceeding upon information filed by the District Attorney, which charges that on or about June 2, 1906 in Shanghai, China, the accused, at that time Marshal of the Consular Court for the District of Shanghai, embezzled certain funds which had been paid into said Court and which came into his hands as Marshal.

The accused has filed a plea-in-bar, alleging that, inasmuch as the action was not instituted within three years after the offence charged was alleged to have been committed, prosecution therefor is barred by the provisions of Section 1,044 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads:

> "No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any offence, not capital, except as provided in section 1,046, unless the indictment is found, or the information is instituted within three years next after such offence shall have been committed. But this act shall not have effect to authorize the prosecution, trial or punishment for any offence barred by the provisions of existing law."

To this plea-in-bar the District Attorney has filed a replication alleging that said plea is not sufficient, because the law providing for the limitation of prosecutions in the jurisdiction of China is defined in Title XV of the Consular Court Regulations for China, and not by the provisions of section 1,044 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 82 of Title XV of said Consular Court Regulations reads as follows:—

> "Heinous offences, not capital, must be prosecuted within six years; minor offences within one."

The question presented is, Does the Consular Court Regulation referred to furnish the rule of law for this jurisdiction, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1,004 Rev. Stats., with which it conflicts?

The question is not one of easy solution. It presents many difficulties by reason of the status of this Court as an extraterritorial one, and the necessity thus arising for differentiating it from other United States Courts.

The jurisdiction of all our Federal Courts in the United States is clearly defined and the body of law which those Courts administer can usually be ascertained with little difficulty. This is not equally true of the extraterritorial courts created by the United States, tho the necessity for their existence, and the authority under which they have been created, has never been questioned. The difficulties arise from the admitted fact that the powers of these tribunals have never been clearly defined.

Sections 4,083 to 4,130, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States are a codification of the laws enacted by Congress to define the judicial authority conferred upon Ministers and Consuls in conformity with the provisions of treaties of the United States with China and other countries within which extraterritorial jurisdiction was to be exercised.

* Reprinted at this time because of its importance.

Section 4,086 specifies the body of law which shall be administered by such Courts and its provisions may briefly be summarized as follows:—

(1) The laws of the United States are extended over our citizens in China "so far as they are suitable" to give effect to the treaties with China.

(2) In all cases where such laws are "not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies," the common law, and the law of equity and admiralty, "are extended in like manner over our citizens in China."

(3) If neither the common law, nor the law of equity or admiralty, nor the statutes of the United States, "furnish appropriate and sufficient remedies" the ministers, respectively, shall supply such defects and deficiencies by "decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law."

Section 4,117 relates to rules of procedure to or the Consular Courts and provides that they shall be made by the minister with the advice of the several consuls. It specifies various matters of procedure respecting which the minister shall make rules and concludes with mandatory authority "to make such futher decrees and regulations, under the provisions of this Title as the exigency may demand."

It should be observed that this latter provision relates not only to matters of procedure covered in section 4,117, but, as stated, to such further decrees and regulations as the exigency may demand, "under the provisions of this Title," viz: Title XLVII, which includes section 4,086, hereinbefore referred to.

Section 4,118 provides for the publication of such Regulations, decrees and orders and makes them binding and obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress. Regulation 82, referred to, is one of those thus adopted and it has not been annulled or modified by Congress.

On June 30, 1906, Congress created the United States Court for China. It should first be noted that the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts in China, defined by the several statutes, above cited had been exercised for many years prior to the passage of the act organizing this Court. The Act provides that the Consular Courts are still to exercise a limited jurisdiction. This fact, the appellate jurisdiction given to the United States Court for China, the requirement that the Judge and District Attorney shall be lawyers of good standing and experience, and other manifest reasons, indicate that the general purpose of Congress was to provide a higher and more efficient tribunal than had theretofore existed in China for the exercise of the judicial functions authorized by the treaties.

The act is not long nor elaborate in its provisions. Section 4 relates to the body of law which shall guide the Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction:

(1) The treaties must be complied with.

(2) The jurisdiction must be exercised in conformity with the laws of the United States in reference to the American Consular Courts in China, which were in force at the date of the passage of the Act. This covers such parts of sections 4,083 to 4,130, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes as are applicable to China and the Regulations, Decrees and Orders which have been promulgated in pursuance thereof which have been given the force of law. [1]

One exception is made, and only one, viz., that sections 4,106 and 4,107, relating to summons of associates, shall not apply to this Court. The significance of this single exception must be recognized. It can hardly be construed otherwise than as an affirmative confirmation of all the other then existing laws and regulations. The familiar maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* obtains.

(3). It is provided that when such laws,—viz: "the laws now in force in reference to American Consular Courts in China,"—are deficient in certain

1. Secs. 4,086, 4,117 and 4,118.

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named respects, resort may be had to the common law and the law as established by the decisions of the courts of the United States.

The deficiencies specified in this section differ in language and substance from those described in section 4,076 of the Revised Statutes, and must be construed in connection therewith and as additional thereto. There is nothing in this section which touches directly the question presented in the case at bar.

Section 5 relates to the procedure of the court and provides that it shall be "in accordance, so far as practicable, with the existing procedure prescribed for Consular Courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States," the Judge being given power to modify and supplement said rules.

It is obvious that the particular Revised Statutes to which reference is made are those sections of the Revised Statutes which we have already recited, contained in Title XLVII in pursuance of which the then existing procedure had been adopted. The words "in accordance with" are merely descriptive and not words of limitation.

In other words the procedure of the Court which this statue provides is found in the existing Consular Court Regulations. The statute does not state that only such regulations shall be binding as the Court may find to have been made in harmony with the Revised Statutes of the United States. It could have done so very easily by the use of appropriate words. As the statute stands it is not rationally open to any other construction than that announced. The phrase "prescribed for Consular Courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States" is purely and simply descriptive.

All the existing Regulations had been laid before Congress, as required by law, many years before this statute was passed, and it must be presumed, under well established doctrine, that Congress had full knowledge thereof. [2]

In fact it appears to the Court that the provision referred to cannot be considered as anything less than an affirmative recognition and confirmation of such of these regulations, at least, as relate to procedure. Whether or not the act must be considered as recognizing and confirming the whole body of these regulations existing at the date of the passage of this act, the Court does not at this time undertake to say. It is proper to note however, that Congress had this opportunity to annul or modify any of these Regulations but did not. Whatever objections may have been theretofore made to these regulations, based on a denial of the constitutional authority of Congress to delegate its legislative powers, it seems clear to the Court that the present action of Congress, in respect to such then existing regulations as relate to procedure of the Consular Courts, operates not only as a confirmation thereof but practically as an enactment of such regulations, exactly the same as if they had been verbally recited in the act itself. However much their origin may be assailed, the regulations adopted under section 4,117 are now clearly and unquestionably made binding and obligatory on this Court by direct and specific enactment.

If section 1,044 of the Revised Statutes had theretofore any application in the Consular Courts of China, it has no force as a rule of procedure in the United States Court for China, because Congress has provided otherwise in the act creating the Court. Rule 82 of the Consular Court Regulations is made the law of this jurisdiction respecting the limitation of criminal prosecutions. The Court so holds.

2. Clinton *v.* Englebrecht, 13 Wall. (U. S.), 446, 20 Law ed. 659

II

While this holding disposes of the plea-in-bar in this case, it is deemed proper to state that there are other and additional grounds upon which the Court might be inclined to sustain the validity of said Rule.

We premise that a grave distinction must be recognized between the system of jurisprudence provided for in the Constitution of the United States, and that which Congress has provided to meet extraterritorial emergencies created by treaties with foreign governments. There is ample ground for contending that such legislation as Congress has passed upon this subject, was well within its constitutional powers. These several sections of the Revised Statutes had for their purpose:

> "to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by such treaties." [3]

It was obviously another and entirely different system of jurisprudence from that already provided by Congress for operation within the geographical boundaries of the United States. The Constitution [4] provides that

> "all treaties made or to be made under the authority of the United States shall be a part of the supreme law of the land."

When a treaty duly made provides for the exercise of judicial powers by some officer of the United States within the borders of a foreign country, the necessity arises for some system of jurisprudence to provide for the execution of the treaty in that respect. As the Supreme Court said [5]:

> "By the Constitution * * * a government is ordained and established for the United States of America, and not for countries outside of their limits."

In that case it was sought to have the judgment of a Consular Court set aside because the accused was not given a trial by jury under guarantees secured by the Constitution. Following the sentence already quoted Justice Field said:

> "The guarantees it affords against accusation of capital or infamous crimes, except by indictment or presentment by a grand jury, and for an impartial trial by a jury, when thus accused, apply only to citizens and others within the United States, or who are brought there for alleged offences committed elsewhere, and not to residents or temporary sojourners abroad * * * The framers of the Constitution, who were fully aware of the necessity of having judicial authority exercised by our consuls in non-Christian countries, if commercial intercourse was to be had with their people, never could have supposed that all the guarantees in the administration of the law upon criminals at home were to be transferred to such consular establishments and applied before an American who had committed a felony there could be accused and tried. They must have known that such a requirement would defeat the main purpose of investing the consul with judicial authority. While, therefore, in one aspect the American accused of crime committed in those countries is deprived of the gurantees of the Constitution against unjust accusation and a partial trial, yet in another aspect he is the gainer, in being withdrawn from the procedure of their tribunals, often arbitrary and oppressive and sometimes accompanied with extreme cruelty and torture."

The power of Congress to create a system of jurisprudence for operation in foreign territory in fulfillment of treaty privilege, it has been asserted, may rest on the 8th Section, Article I, of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and a subsequent clause of the same section which gives Congress power to enact laws to define and punish offences against the law of nations and to carry into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof. [6]

3. Rev. Stats. sec. 4117.
4. Art. VI
5. In re Ross, 140 U. S. 453, 35 Law ed. 581.
6. Hinckley, American Consular Jurisdiction in the Orient, 68.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	**Cause No. 938**
MOLLIE R. PARKER, Deceased.	**Estate No. 328**
.....	**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against, the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 27th day of September, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Sgd.) ROBERT H. PARKER.
Administrator,
c/o Shanghai Life Ins. Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, China.

March 27, 1920.

The President, by, and with the consent of the Senate, is empowered to make treaties and as they become a part of the supreme law of the country, it is not a straining of these constitutional provisions to hold that Congress derives from them full power to enact such legislation as is necessary to give full effect to treaty stipulations.

We do not at this time give further consideration to the question thus raised since, in the judgment of the Court, a final determination thereof is not necessary in order to dispose of the particular matter now presented.

III

But if it were possible that Section 5 of the act creating the Court could not be construed as confirming and enacting into law Rule 82 of the Consular Court Regulations, and thus amending, to that extent, Section 1,044 of the Revised Statutes, there are still other rational grounds upon which to assert that said Rule controls procedure for this Court.

There are abundant authorities which sustain the rule that statutes of limitation are statutes of procedure and relate to the remedy. [7]

> "It is to be noted, however, as an important circumstance, that the same claim may sometimes be a mere matter of process, and so determinable by the law of the form, and sometimes a matter of substance going to the merits, and therefore, determinable by the law of the contract. This is illustrated in the application of the defence arising upon the Statute of Limitations. In the courts of England and America, that defence is governed by the law of the forum, as being a matter of a mere procedure: while in continental Europe the defence of prescription is regarded as going to the substance of the contract, and, therefore, as governed by the law of the seat of the obligation." [8]

Mr. Secretary Bayard in a letter to Minister Denby, of April 27, 1887, gave full recognition to this principle, holding that the portion of said regulations embraced in Rule XV (which includes Rule 82)

> "is to be viewed as a rule of court expressing a principle open to modification by the court that issued it. It stands in the same position as do the equity rules adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States and courts of the several States, not as a statutory mandate, to remain in force until expressly repealed or modified, but as a principle and regulation of practice which it is open to the court to expand or vary as the purpose of justice may require."

We are not at present concerned with Secretary Bayard's view respecting the validity of such regulations as embrace substantive law. [9]

Mr. Secretary Fish also recognized distinctly the right of the ministers to adopt rules of procedure [10] and the integrity of the doctrine has likewise been recognized by the Courts in numerous other cases.

7. Bishop Statutory Crimes, Secs. 175, 176, 264a; Story, Conflict of Laws, p. 793; Lewis, Sutherland, Statutory Construction, p. 663; Minor, Conflict of Laws, 521; Dicey, Conflict of Laws, 71.
8. Pritchard *v.* Norton, 106 U.S., 130, 27 Law ed. 104.
9. See also opinion of Attorney General Cushing, Opinions Attorneys General, VII, 495.
10. 2 Moore's Int. Law Digest, 620, 621.

A clause in the organic act of the Territory of Montana declared

> "that the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Montana as elsewhere in the United States."

It was argued that, by virtue of this enactment, all regulations respecting judicial proceedings which are contained in any of the acts of Congress are imported into the practice of the Territorial courts, and that territorial legislation on the procedure of territorial Courts which abolished the distinct forms and modes of proceeding in law and equity was therefore contrary to the said organic act. The Court held that [11]

> "this proposition is not tenable. Laws regulating the proceedings of the United States courts are of specific application, and are, in truth and in fact, locally inapplicable to the courts of a Territory. There is a law authorizing this court to appoint a reporter. In one sense this law is not locally inapplicable to the Supreme Court of the territory, but in a just sense it is so. The law has a specific application to this court, and cannot be applied to the Territorial court without an evident misconstruction of the true meaning and intent of Congress in the clause of the thirteenth section above referred to. That clause has the effect, undoubtedly, of importing into the Territory the laws passed by Congress to prevent and punish offences against the revenue, the mail service, and other laws of a general character nnd universal application; but not those of specific application.
>
> "The acts of Congress respecting proceedings in the United States courts are concerned with, and confined to, those courts, considered as part of the Federal system, and as invested with the judicial power of the United States expressly conferred by the Constitution, and to be exercised in correlation with the presence and jurisdiction of the several State courts and governments. . . . . As before said, these acts have specific application to the courts of the United States, which are courts of a peculiar character and jurisdiction."

A reading of the laws of procedure of Congress relating to limitations in the courts of the United States shows that they are not applicable to the United States Court for China. Section 1,043 can be applied only to courts in which the prosecutions are instituted by indictment. Section 1,044 can be applicable only to courts in which the prosecution are instituted by indictments and informations.

In our courts in China indictments are not known and criminal prosecutions may be instituted by complaints of private parties; also informations in the courts in China are provided for by laws different from the laws defining informations in the Courts of the United States. [12] These laws, therefore, are not applicable to this jurisdiction according to the holding in the case last cited. [13]

The Revised Statutes provide that "the laws of the several States, * * * shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law, in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply." It was argued that limitation laws of the states did not "apply" to "causes of action created by Congressional legislation and enforcible only in the Federal courts." The court held [13] that this asserted a distinction rather than pointed out a difference. It also said:

> "If these actions be exempted from the State statute of limitations, it would undoubtedly follow that other statutes of a similar nature, adopting the local practice for certain purposes, would be equally inapplicable. * * * *

11. Hornbuckle v. Toombs, 18 Wall., 648, 21 Law ed. 966; on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana.
12. Revised Statutes, Secs. 1,025, 4,087.
13. Campbell vs. Haverhill, 155 United States, 610, 39 Law ed. 280, per Brown J.

> "Indeed, if the local statutes of limitations be not applicable to these actions, it is difficult to see why the process, declaration, and other pleadings in the code States should not be in common law form, notwithstanding section 914 adopting the state practice in that particular; or why, in every other respect, the suit should not be conducted regardless of the laws of the particular State."
>
> "The truth is that statutes of limitations affect the remedy only and do not impair the right, and that the settled policy of Congress has been to permit rights created by its statutes to be enforced in the manner and subject to the limitations prescribed by the laws of the several States."

It would seem that the same principle would apply to criminal cases in China, since the local procedure has been adopted in criminal as well as in civil cases. Reference to section 4,087 of the Revised Statutes will show how fully this matter of procedure in criminal cases has been entrusted to local officials. Even the informations must be authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the minister. It might well be asked, How can the term information in section 1,044 be held to apply to a pleading which might be, and in fact is, different from an information provided by Congress for Courts in the United States?

Under these authorities the Court would be inclined to hold that Rule 82, promulgated by the minister under section 4,117 of the Revised Statutes, was a part of the procedure of the Court and was operative notwithstanding its conflict with a general statute of the United States.

The statute of limitations, codified in section 1,044 was passed in 1794. Rule 82 was promulgated in 1864 and was subject to annulment or modification by Congress but was made binding and obligatory until so annulled. Without annulment Congress amended [14] the general act in 1876, substantially maintaining it in force.

It is a settled rule of construction that when there is a general law applicable to the entire state and a special law applicable in a particular locality only, the special law will govern in the particular locality.[15]

> "A general statute without negative words will not repeal by implication from their repugnancy the provisions of a former one which is special, local, or particular, or which is limited in its application, unless there is something in the general law or in the course of legislation upon its subject-matter that makes it manifest that the legislature contemplated and intended a repeal. It is the established rule of construction that the law does not favor a repeal by implication, but that where there are two or more provisions relating to the same subject-matter they must, if possible, be construed so as to maintain the integrity of both. It is also a rule that where two statutes treat of the same subject, one being special and the other general, unless they are irreconcilably inconsistent, the latter, although latest in date, will not be held to have repealed the former, but the special act will prevail in its application to the subject-matter as far as coming within its particular provisions. A speeial statute providing for a particular place, or applicable to a particular locality, is not repealed by a statute general in its terms and application unless the intention of the legislature to repeal or alter the special law is manifest although the terms of the general act would, taken strictly and but for the special law, include the case or cases provided for by it.[16]

This well recognized doctrine has even more potent application when, as in this case, the particular locality in which the special law is to have effect, is entirely outside of the boundaries of the United States and under a special system of jurisprudence.

The Court has not overlooked the fact that many of these regulations are gravely defective. It may well be that Congress so regarded them as it has given to the Judge of this Court "authority** to modify and supplement such rules of procedure." In due time the task of curing these defects will be undertaken. Meanwhile these rules of procedure are binding and obligaory and must be administered.

The plea-in-bar is

OVERRULED.

14. Act of Congress of Feb 1, 1876,19 U. S. Stats. Large, 21.

15. Black, Interpretation of Laws, 117; Lewis' Sutherland, Statutory Construction, I, 526-528. and cases cited.

16. Lewis, Sutherland Statutory construction, I, 526-529.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from December 11 to December 20, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	238676	600440	424	839540	234087	.....	23991299	2292141	.....	9.55	36658856	139396	.....	3.80
Peking-Mukden	308525	353407	34412	696344	191405	.....	18367218	.....	1223731	-6.66	3293398	.....	57618	-1.75
Tientsin-Pukow	160632	242181	8583	411396	.....	71750	13365731	1925431	.....	14.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	38492	163473	3158	205123	27203	.....	4436613	255582	.....	5.76	832117	129152	.....	15.52
Shanghai-Nanking	99688	58961	2792	161441	23371	.....	5482382	855768	.....	15.61	1505893	102656	.....	6.82
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	45872	20591	1186	67649	6362	.....	2502672	190202	.....	7.60	678955	78206	.....	11.52
Cheng-Tai	19044	120576	406	140026	30396	.....	3186650	115249	.....	3.62	651528	29689	.....	4.56
Canton-Kowloon	23369	277-	700	26846	564	.....	931889	77384	.....	8.30	260199	10634	.....	4.09
Kirin-Changchun	19261	42517	509	62287	25236	.....	1810938	119859	.....	6.62	346370	.....	32202	-9.30
Taokow-Chinghua	6266	21113	305	27084	2988	.....	928382	23884	.....	2.57	220398	1616	.....	.73
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3729	17029	.....	20758	7270	.....	600453	223131	.....	37.16	190472	70478	.....	37.00
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	267	16	90	373	.....	543	27756	.....	18634	-67.14	5766	.....	13535	-234.74
Kaifeng-Honan	23195	23615	950	47760	13030	.....	1443394	478225	.....	33.13	272597	.....	17733	-6.51
Wuchang-Changsha	23168	21485	69	44722	5575	.....	1212638	911245	.....	75.14	310742	278485	.....	89.62
Ssu-Tsen	7561	15572	17	23150	5369	.....	635110	264241	.....	41.61	103757	24095	.....	23.22
TOTAL	1017745	1703753	53601	2775099	500653	.....	78923125	6489977	.....	8.22	12338048	743319	.....	6.02

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

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and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: International aspect of China's finances

References: Pp. 154,5,172,186.

Questions: 1. Why is it feared that "the germs of the next great war exist in the Orient?" What is the method proposed for avoiding this danger? 3. What will be the difference between the nations working "with" China and "on" China? 4. Discuss Japan's latest loan to Peking—When and Why? 5. What are the objects of the two groups of American financiers now assembling in China?

Topic 2: A Japanese Publicity Administration for China

References: Pp. 155-6.

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of such an organization? 2. What agencies can be used in such work? 3. Is Japan the only power that is carrying on publicity campaigns in China? 4. Is China the only country in which such publicity campaigns are carried on? 5. Name any reasons that occur to you why such campaigns should or should not be carried on.

Topic 3: Direct Negotiations over Shantung

References: Pp. 176,180,187.

Questions: 1. What is the news from Peking regarding direct negotiations? 2. What attitude has been taken by the people of Central China on this matter? 3. What does Mr. Millard say about this? 4. Who is Mr. Millard? 5. What is his most important reason for giving this advice?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Finishing the Chinese Revolutions

Refernces: Pp. 170,172,174.

Questions: 1. If the revolution of 1911 remains unfinished who, or what, is responsible? 2. What are the methods now used for finishing the revolution? 3. Suggested subject for an oration: "A helot China means a hopeless world." 4. What is a helot? 5. What was the effect of trying to suppress popular opinion and popular expression and demonstration of it in the 19th cent. Europe? 6. Do you know any "old-timers" such as are referred to? If so what are their solutions for the present difficulties?

Topic 2: China's fear of Co-education

Reference: Pp P. 189.

Questions: 1. What is co-education? What is affiliation? 2. What evidence is cited to show China's fear of co-education? 3. Is this a sufficient proof? 4. What is the general attitude of missionaries on this subject? 5. What forward step has recently been taken by the Peking Union University?

Topic 3: Report of Shanghai Vice Commission

References: Pp. 189-90.

Questions: 1. Should a report on vice conditions be published: Give reasons for your answer. 2. What recommendation is made that affects education in China? 3. Is this recommendation in keeping with "old-style" education in China and the West?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Chiua's public finance in 1919

Refences: Pp. 156-170.

Questions: 1. What is the foreign debt of China, according to the writer? 2. Do you believe this debt to be "insignificant?" 3. If this debt is insignificant, why is so much importance given to foreign loans in China? 4. What is the total sum paid out for foreign loans in the last year? 5. What is the total expenditure provided for in the budget for the 8th year of the Republic? 6. What is the sum put down as "Refund to loans?" 7. What percent of the total is this? 8. Of the remaining sum what fraction is for military expenditure? 9. What per cent is left? 10. What are the three chief sources of revenue of the Chinese government? 11. Which of the sources can be increased most readily? 12. What are the policies that Mr. Kung Hsin-chan tried to carry out? 13. Who is the present Minister of Finance? 14. Write a paper answering the question, "Which is more important, the political or the economic aspect of China's foreign loans?"

Topic 2: Manila a Free Port

References: Pp. 194-5.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the term "a free port?" 2. Why would making Manila a free port mean an increase in shipping to Manila? 3. What is the estimated cost of this development? 4. Upon what does the economic importance of a seaport depend? 5. Which of the seaports in the Far East do you believe to have the greatest advantages?

Topic 3. China's Future.

References: see below.

Questions: 1. Read the references to Chinese coolies on p. 186. 2. Read the references to the Chinese laborers on p. 175. Is the attitude of the government favorable to them: 3. Read the reference to these laborers on p. 176, the third item. 4. Can all these different statements be true? 5. See if you can find a returned laborer and talk with him; then write a paper on his opinion of Westerners and his political ideas.